The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 2. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY MARCH 4, 1891. NO. 48

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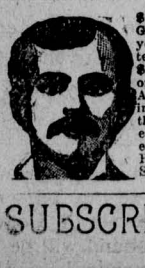

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HOW I SAID "YES."

BY AMELIA E. BARR.

My godfathers and my godmothers in my baptism called me "Olive," and they lived to be heartily ashamed of themselves for it, for never was there a child with a more mistaken name. A beligerent state was my normal condition. I do not remember my nurses, but I have grace enough to pity them. The mildest of my teachers considered me "unruly," and you can ask Geoffrey what he thought of me a year ago. Now it is different. I have found my master, and I believe I rather like it. This is how it came about:

Geoffrey had asked me three times to marry him, and three times I had said "No," in the most decided manner. But that never made the least differnce to him. He only laughed, and said I would know my own mind better next time.

"I suppose," I said, "you mean to ask me once a quarter?"

"Is that enough?"

"Too often, a great deal, sir."

"Well, then, we will say once in six months, Miss Olive."

And then he walked smilingly away, and began some nonsensical talk with father about Doctor Koch and his bewildering theories.

This last asking was just at the begining of warm weather, and father, who thought Geoffrey's opinion infalliable, asked him where he would advise us to go for the summer.

I had made up my mind to go to Long Branch, and I said so, very distinctly; but Geoffrey proposed some out-of-the-way place in the Virginia mountains. Then he painted it in such glowing colors that nothing would satisfy father but a personal investigation. It was Geoffrey's doing, and I told him so at the railway station.

"It is your doing, sir," I said, "and I remember you for it."

"Thanks, Olive," he replied; "there is nothing I fear but forgetfulness."

I wanted to speak unmistakably to him, but the train moved, and I felt that it would be only waste material.

At the end of the second day we got to our destination. It was a pretty place; I must acknokwledge that. Nature had done all she could for it, but art and civilization han passed it by. The men were simply "frights" and the women were—well, none too good for the men. The houses were log-cabins, through which daylight peeped and the wind blew as it listed. But there was, of course, a big white hotel—there always is. I have no doubt if we had gone to Stanley Falls or Guthrie we should have found a hotel and a proprietor—the institution is ubiquitary. We procured rooms, and my trunks were, with some difficulty, got up the hill and the flight of wooden steps into the hall.

"I suppose," I said, with a resigned look at father, "there is no use in taking them upstairs. I can have no use for my dresses here?"

"As you like, Olive," he replied, in one of his meek and mild ways; "as you like, dear; that gray thing you have on looks pretty well, and it does not show the dirt."

After this remark, of course, I had every trunk, bonnet-box and satchel taken up stairs; and the noise and confusion, and even the occasional bad word their size and weight called forth, were quite grateful to me.

"It is not my fault," I explained. "If people will build stairs like corkscrews, I am not responsible."

In this amiable mood we took possession, and I think, if Geoffrey had known what I was thinking about it, as I did up my hair and put on my white evening dress, he would have lost a trifle of his self-complacency—that is, if men ever do make a loss of that kind. The first thing that pleased me was the supper. It really was good, particularly the berries and cream, which are a specialty with me.

"But, sir," I inquired, "are there any Christians here besides ourselves?"

"It is to be hoped so, Olive. I saw a little church in the valley."

"Pshaw, father! I did not mean church Christians; I mean society Christians."

"Ah, they are different, are they? Well, what do you think of Augusta Penington for a Christian?"

"Augusta Pennington! Is she here?" I asked, amazed.

"No, she is not, but her brother lives within two miles, and he has a daughter about the same age as yourself. Mrs. Pennington wrote them we should be here to-day; they will doubtless call in the morning."

Well, I did not care if they did. The dresses in my trunks were sufficient to inspire any woman with comfortable assurance. The next morning I made a beautiful toilet, but neither Mr. nor Mrs. Lacelles called. Just after supper I heard a little stir and bustle on the stairs, a rippling laugh, the rustle of silken robes, and leaning on her father's arm, Miss Lacelles entered. She was beautiful; I saw that at a glance; tall and pale and lady-like, reminding you of a fair white lily. We soon struck up a friendship—a girls' friendship, I mean. Some one has said that there is no friendship between the sexes, and some one is mistaken, I think, for the world holds no safer friend for a woman than an honorable man. A woman's friendship is very likely to be the result of convenience, contiguity, or of being, as my father rather sneeringly remarked, "the only Christian within hail of each other." Mary showed me all her dresses anb told me her secrets, and I returned the compliment, mindful of Burns's advice to still "*keep something to myself*, I wadna tell to ony."

Life settled down into an unexciting but endurable routine. Mary and I visited each other and arranged our next winter's campaign, for I had invited her to pass the cold weather with me in New York. One day, in the middle of one of these pleasant chats, a servant came in and handed me a card. The name on it roused at once all the antagonism in my uature. It was—

GEOFFREY GARDINER.

Now it so happened thst the existence of this gentleman was the one thing I had kept back in my confidences with Mary. So I had now to explain who and what he was. I wanted her to come into the parlor with me; but no, she would go home first and dress; but she promised to be back to tea.

I disliked Geoffrey, yet I was glad to see him. My mental faculties were rusting for want of attrition. Father would not quarrel with me, and Mary was my only face card. I could not throw her away. Besides, I rather liked to see his great, handsome figure in the room. He was so full of life that he seemed to vitalize even the chairs and stools; they tumbled about and got out of the way in the strangest manner. I told him about Mary Lacelles, and warned him that he would lose his heart. He gravely told me he had none to lose.

Imagine six feet two inches of manhood without a heart!

We waited tea for Mary, but she did not come till quite dark, and we had begun tea. She said she had been detained by company, but I knew better than that. She was dressed with reference to candle-light effect, and would not lose its influence on her first appearance. I never saw her look so lovely; her rose-colored dress, with its broad shimmering bands of white silk, wonderfully enhanced her charms. Geoffrey looked delighted, and she gave him the full benefit of both her upward and downward glances.

When tea was over, I left the room a few minutes, and when I came back, found Geoffrey and Mnry sitting opposite each other, with the chess-board between them as an excuse for flirtation. The move had been so rapid that I was astonished, and a little angry, too; and father did not improve matters by whispering, as I passed his chair:

"Checkmated, Olive!"

It was not a pleasant evening to me, and it was the begining of many unpleasant ones.

"How it came let doctors tell," but I began to like Geoffrey just as soon as he began to like Mary. I called up pride to the rescue, but it did not help me much, and I suffered a good deal watching Geoffroy's attentions to Mary, and listening to her prattle about him. I thought her supremely silly, and I told her so. She was astonished at my petulance, but I don't think she suspected the truth. Only father did that, and he looked so: "Serve you right, miss," that I longed for him to be a woman for an hour or so, that I might talk back to him.

One day, after Geoffrey had been a month with us, a riding party was proposed to the top of the mountain. Father and I, Geoffrey and Mary—that would be the order, of course; and I was prepared for that; but there is a last straw in every burden, and my last straw was this incident: They were mounted and waiting for me, when Mary dropped her glove. From my window I saw Geoffrey pick it up, put it on the hand laid so confidingly in his, and then kiss it. After that I was not going to ride for king nor *kaiser*. I sent a positive refusal to all entreaties, and soon as they were out of sight indulged in a good refrshing cry. I cried myself to sleep, and woke about dusk with a new-born purpose in my heart which comforted me wonderfully, the key-note of which was: "She stoops to conquer." Yet I did not dress again. I knew they were to take tea at Mr. Lacelles's; so I threw my dressing-gown around me, and taking a novel in my hand, I ordered a cup of strong tea and went into the sitting-room. As I walked in at one door, Geoffrey walked in at the other.

"I came to take you to Mr. Lacells's, Olive," he said.

"How do you propose doing it, sir? For unless you bind me hand and foot, and get a couple of darkies to tote me thore, I realy don't think you will succeed."

"I could carry you myself."

"Could you? I dont think you would enjoy the journey."

"Will you dare me to do it?"

"Not to-night. I should like to insure my life first."

"Olive, you have been crying."

"I have not, sir," indignantly. "And if I have what is that to you?" reproachfully.

"A great deal. Oh, Olive, you teasing, provoking, bewitching little mortal! How often must I tell you I love you? How often must I ask you to marry me?"

"It is not six months since the last time, Geoffrey."

"I dont care; it seems like six years. And oh, Olive, you know that you love me."

"I do not."

"You have loved me ever since you were eight years old."

"I have not."

"Now you must take me forever or leave me forever to-night. I have asked you three times before."

"Four times, sir."

"Well, four times, then. Odd numbers are lucky; here is the fifth time. You know what I want, Olive—your promise to be mine. Is it to be now or never!"

I suppose every one has a good angel. Mine must have been at its post just then, for a strange feeling of humility and gentleness came over me. I glanced up at the handseme face all aglow with love's divine light; at the eyes full of gracious entreaty; at the arms half-stretched out to embrace me. Yet pride struggled hard with love. I stood up silent and trembling, quite unable to acknowledge myself vanquished, until I saw him turn away greived and sorrowful. Then I said:

"Geoffrey, come back; it is now."

That is the way I said "Yes," and I have never been sorry for it. If I live to the age of Methuselah, I shall never be a meek woman; but still I suit Geoffrey, and I take more kindly to his authority than ever I did to paternal rule. Father laughs with sly triumph at Geoffrey's victory, and he sent me as a wedding present a handsome copy of "The Taming of the Shrew."
—*New York Ledger.*

Special Announcement.

We have made arrangements with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a coppy of that valuable work free by sending their address (enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. This book is now recognized as standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four million coppies having been sold in the past ten years, a sale never before reached by any publication in the same period of time. We feel confident that our patrons will appreciate the work, and be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a valuable book.

It is necessary that you mention this paper in sending for the "Treatise." This offer will remain open for a short time.

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CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

PAPA'S VACCINATION.

The family had been vaccinated,
Maurice and Maud and Berta,
Papa and mamma and Baby Grace
Who cried when the doctor hurt her.

Afterwards, Berta heard queries passed
Regarding the inflammation,
So, politely, she asked papa, one night:
"How's your imagination?"
—[Youth's Companion

A CHURCH-GOING DOVE.

A Brooklyn gentleman tells this story: "While I was spending my vacation in Massachusetts I went with my daughter to the village church. When the organist commenced to play my attention was attracted by the flapping of wings, and on top of the organ I saw a snow-white dove which seemed to take a great interest in the music. The dove, known as 'Clumsy,' was owned by a farmer who lived at some distance from the church. It attended service every Sunday, and often stayed and made its way into the Sunday school room, where it would perch on the back of the superintendent's chair. There it would sit, calm and demure, until the singing was ended, when it would fly home."

A MAIL DOG ON HIS TRAVELS.

As the mail train arrived at the west-side station, Norwich, at 10.42 a. m., one day, recently, a good-sized Scotch terrier jumped from the car and took his seat on the wagon of Mail Carrier Kelley and started for the postoffice. He was "Owney," the traveling dog of the Albany, (N. Y.) postoffice. He is cheek-by-jowl with postal clerks and letter carriers everywhere and knows them by their uniform. He will follow no one else but representatives of the postoffice department and will board no train but a mail train, always entering the postal agent's car. Clerk William McCord invited the dog to take dinner with him and he accepted the invitation. He left with the mails at 2.45 p. m., and is now again en route. He has traveled to most of the large cities of the country and spent some time in Montreal. He has lost one eye in a railroad collision. He never fails to return to his home office.—[Picayune.

TOPSY, THE CAT MOTHER.

One of the blackest cats I ever saw was Topsy; and she was cute as she was black. When mice and rats were scarce around the house and in the barn in which she lived she had a novel way of letting people know that she was hungry.

First, she would find a small piece of wood and carry it in her mouth to her young mistress. After dropping it at her feet she usually made a pretence of eating it and then mew so piteously that food was soon forthcoming.

One day Topsy became the happy mother of five black kittens. They were born in a big empty feed box in the barn. Under her tender care they grew strong and thrived. Topsy's life was wrapped up in them. When they became large enough to partake of solid food she brought succulent, wee mice for them to eat, and each kitten got one daily.

For ten days she pursued this practice, until people wondered where Topsy found so many tidbits for her darlings. Her fidelity to those little, black, animated bundles of fur was touching, and it was with a pang of regret that I learned one day that she had been robbed of her young.

Singly and in pairs they were given away to admiring neighbors until none were left to receive the ministrations of the young mother. Still, with pathetic regularity, she continued to catch mice and bring them to the big box. There she dropped them in, one at a time, until each of the absent kittens had been provided for.

Topsy never seemed to doubt that they would return. Finally somebody nailed the box cover down and Topsy could not get inside, but for some days she visited the spot and mewed most dismally. Then she seemed to become resigned to her loss and once more became like her former self.—[New York Herald.

Legal Fitness.

Mahem (with his Lawyer's bill :—Sir, this charge is out-

(blandly) :—But so was which I defended.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A Chicago (Ill.) carpet house has applied electricity to its sewing machines.

Springfield, South Dakota, has an artesian well of eight-inch bore, which yields 2500 gallons of water a minute.

Electric turn-tables are being adopted by many of the railroad companies because of their great economy in labor.

The Wetteran powder, which is a modification of the Du Pont, gives a pressure of from 50,000 to 55,000 pounds and a velocity of 1800 feet.

A telegraph operator in Cheyenne, Wy., has invented an electric machine to be applied to street cars for indicating the number of business houses and the names of streets while the car is in motion.

The removal of two carious but painless teeth has cured a young woman whose puzzling epileptic attacks had resisted treatment nine months, and increased until she had several fits daily.

A recent invention is an electric mineral ore detector, by which it is claimed that the presence of ore may be instantly detected. By this means a comparatively inexperienced person is able to tell whether the sample contains ore or not.

The surface of the sea is alive with vast swarms of minute organisms, both plants and animals, andinvestigations have shown conclusively that showers of these keep dropping, day and night, like a constant rain, toward the ooze of the bottom.

One of the essentials to a good photograph is a clean face—not a relatively but an absolutely clean one—and it is said that photographers have much trouble because they do not like to make a suggestion which might be resented by their sitters.

The attempt to insulate lightning rods by the use of glass rings is condemned as worse than useless. In the first place it cannot be done successfully; in the second place the fastening is weakened by the glass and the rod is more likely to be torn away.

A new method of testing the hardness of metals consists in conducting an electric current through the test-piece until it melts, and comparing the strength of current required with the current necessary for the fusion of a standard piece of metal of known hardness.

When electricity is employed to charge a storage battery only that part which is transformed into chemical energy is used. The rest is dissipated. The battery then, instead of being a place where electricity is laid away, is a place where chemicals are left by the current with the expectation that they will in turn produce a current when called upon.

It was recently maintained before the Paris (French) Academy that shortness of sight was a defect incident to civilization or to an artificial condition of life. An examination of the eyes of wild animals shows that those captured after the age of six or eight months remain long-sighted, while those captured earlier or born in captivity are near-sighted.

Origin of the Art of Grafting.

Nothing positive is known of the time when grafting of trees was first practiced nor by whom. There are, however, many traditions recorded by ancient authors of agricultural works, but no two of them agree as to the time or manner of the discovery. Theophrastus, about two hundred and fifty years B. C., claims that the art of grafting was accidentally discovered from the dropping of a seed by a bird on to the branches or hollow of an old tree, where it sprouted and the young plant united with the old stock. Pliny, in the first century of our era, says that it was discovered by a ploughman who, in building a fence, laid the stems of ivy in a trench and on them set up green poles, and much to his surprise the poles produced roots and grew; and the ploughman and those who recorded the phenomenon supposed that they had united or had been grafted in the ivy stems. Pliny also describes various modes of grafting in his day which we know were myths, and that he was deceived by those who pretended that they had grafted trees in the way and manner described.—[New York Sun.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 8.

Lesson Text: "Naaman Healed," 2 Kings v., 1-14 — Golden Text: Psalm ciii., 3— Commentary.

1. "Now Naaman, captain of the host of the king of Syria, was a great man with his master and honorable, because by him the Lord had given deliverance unto Syria." The Bible is full of contrasts. The great contrast is between the Son of God and the devil; then between those who believe God, stand before Him and serve Him, and such as are only men of this world, serving of sin and Satan.

2. "And the Syrians had gone out by companies, and had brought away captive out of the land of Israel a little maid, and she waited on Naaman's wife." Let any little girl consider well the situation of this little maid, stolen from home, which was as much to her as home is to any child, and now a little slave in a far off land, with little if any prospect of seeing father and mother again; and yet she seems to be faithful in her new home under these hard circumstances. Let the boys consider Joseph, stolen from home by his own brethren and serving as a slave in Egypt; and yet we read four times in one chapter that the Lord was with him (Gen. xxxix., 2, 3, 21, 23).

3. "Would God my lord were with the prophet that is in Samaria! for He would recover him of his leprosy." Not only faithful as a servant, but faithful in testimony, and that for the benefit of her enemy, reminding us of Rom. v., 8-10; Matt. v., 44; Rom. xii., 20, 21. She knew of the mighty works done by Elisha, seven of which are recorded in the last three chapters, and she believed that such a mighty man of God could heal even a leper. If Christians had as much faith in Jesus as this little maid had in Elisha they would be pointing every sin-sick and heavy laden soul to Him.

4. "And one went in and told his lord, saying, Thus and thus said the maid that is of the land of Israel." The little girl's saying is being spread abroad. It has now reached his ears for whom it was intended. We have only to speak of Jesus as we have opportunity, and we may be sure that the message will in due time be owned of God.

5. "And the king of Syria said, Go to; go, and I will send a letter unto the king of Israel." The little girl spoke of the prophet in Israel, not of the king of Israel, but kings and such prophets as Elijah and Elisha were not often in sympathy (I Kings xviii., 17; xxii., 18; II Chron. xvi., 10; xviii., 25, 26), and the king of Syria may have thought that if there was any power in Israel to heal leprosy the king of Israel would surely know it. But neither of these kings knew the God of Elisha nor the power that could heal the leper.

6. "Behold I have sent Naaman, my servant, to thee, that thou mayest recover him of his leprosy." Thus wrote the king of Syria to the king of Israel. The Lord who gave deliverance to Syria is not recognized. We cannot wonder at this if we consider the church of Christ to-day and see her reliance upon money and influence and the favor of this world, while He whose name she bears is comparatively unknown and unsought and unhonored.

7. "Am I God, to kill and to make alive, that this man doth send unto me to recover a man of his leprosy?" Thus spake the king of Israel, when having read the letter he rent his clothes and fancied that Syria's king sought a quarrel with him. "Am I God?" reminds us of Jacob's angry words to his wife Rachel (Gen. xxx., 2), and killing and making alive reminds us of Deut. xxxii., 39, I Sam. ii., 6. The king of Israel was in the place of God's representative, and instead of getting angry he should have felt honored, and been able to point to Him who alone can kill and make alive.

8. "Let him come now to me and he shall know that there is a prophet in Israel." Thus spake the man of God when he heard that the king had rent his clothes. Here is the one to whom Naaman should have come; he fears not man, nor does he seek honor from man, but he loves to honor God.

9. "So Naaman came with his horses and with his chariot, and stood at the door of the house of Elisha." A great and honorable and mighty man of this world stands at the door of this poor and dependent servant of God. He is now in the right place, but not in the right spirit. He knows that he is a leper, that he has a deadly disease, and he has come a long journey seeking for health; but then he is no poor man; he does not come as a beggar; he is not like the leper of Matt. viii., nor the ten of Luke xvii. He is able to pay for his healing and he wants it done as to a great and mighty man. He is dealing with men and wants his position before men to be recognized. He does not know Luke xvi., 15.

10. "And Elisha sent a messenger unto him saying, Go and wash in Jordan seven times, and thy flesh shall come again to thee, and thou shalt be clean." What magnificent indifference to earth's potentates and earth's favors. What an opportunity to make a friend with great influence and obtain a great sum of money. But, like Abram before the king of Sodom, he is conscious that the possessor of heaven and earth is his friend, and he can afford to say concerning the king of Syria's gold and silver, "I will receive none" (vs., 16). But what a gracious message he sends to Naaman, and what a simple requirement and glorious result.

11. "But Naaman was wroth, and went away and said, Behold, I thought" * * * He wanted health, but he wanted it given in a style befitting his high position, and he had his own thoughts as to how it ought to be done. He fancied just how Elisha would come out and cry to Jehovah, and with great demonstration make him a well man. But all his thoughts are swept away. Elisha does not even come out to him, and there is no demonstration, but only a kind message telling him what to do and promising health. Many are to-day out of Christ and unsaved just because they have their own thoughts as to how they ought to be converted, and they won't come any other way.

12. "Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?" Here are some more of his thoughts; Syria is better than Israel, Damascus than Jerusalem, Abana and Pharpar than Jordan. It is a great humiliation for him, a Syrian, to come to Israel seeking any favor, and he does not want favors; he can pay for all he gets. But to be treated thus, and then to be sent to Jordan, is too much for his Syrian pride, and he went away in a rage.

13. "My father, if the prophet had bid thee do some great thing, wouldst thou not have done it?" Thus reason his servants with him, showing more wisdom than their master, for "Great men are not always wise" (Job xxxii., 9); and they had him, too, as we say, for that was just the thought of his heart.

14. "Then went he down." That is good, for every proud person must come down, and if they come willingly it will save God the trouble of bringing them down.

"And dipped himself seven times in Jordan, according to the saying of the man of God." He is now obedient and in the way of blessing, and blessed he shall be. Jordan is the river of judgment. Had there never been sin there had never been sickness. Sin must be judged and condemned and put away. Seven times denotes perfect cleansing.

"And his flesh came again like unto the flesh of a little child, and he was clean." Just as the man of God had said so it came to pass. It always has been, is and will be just as God says. There is nothing like the word of God, and on our part nothing like obedience. It is not some great thing we are to do to be clean, but just come as we are, and accept Jesus as God's gift to us, and He will do great things for us.—*Lesson Helper.*

THE LABOR WORLD.

OUR mines employ 300,000.

A SCOTCH strike cost $3,000,000.

COLORED miners are increasing.

GERMANY had 1131 strikes in 1890.

SAN FRANCISCO has a girl bootblack.

NEW YORK marble cutters now work eight hours.

ST. PAUL (Minn.) clerks have called a mass meeting.

THE labor struggles are entering another acute stage.

THE floods threw 30,000 out of work at Pittsburg, Penn.

NORTH CAROLINA will have a State Female Industrial School.

THE Connelisville coke strikers lost $227,500 in wages in ten days.

OHIO retailers want a law allowing ten per cent. of a debtor's wages.

MAY 1 will be marked by eight-hour demonstrations throughout Europe.

FRESH strikes have broken out in Belgian coal mines in the province of Hainant.

THERE is a great scarcity of stenographers in Savannah, Ga., and a constant demand for them.

TEN mills have shut down in Blackburn, England, stopping 10,000 looms and throwing 3000 weavers out of work.

THE Railroad Coal Operators' Association, in Pittsburg, Penn., demanded a reduction of ten per cent. in miners' wages. Miners want ten per cent. advance.

THE labor organizations of Toronto are making it hot for the city authorities, who have been discovered to have distributed light-weight bread to the recipients of public charity.

ONE million and a half men work in the coal mines of the world. Of these England has 535,000; United States, 300,000; Germany, 285,000; Belgium, 100,000; France, 90,000; Austria, 100,000; Russia, 44,000. The world's miners of metal number 4 000,000.

A UKASE has just been issued by the Czar of Russia forbidding the employment of Austrian workmen in Russia either in agricultural districts or in factories. Laborers of Austrian nationality are conducted to the Austrian frontier every day in hundreds.

THE Japanese cannot do so much work as the Chinese, but they are more easily managed, and they do not have the same desire to enter into business and thus come into competition with the natives of the foreign country. In Hawaii they have been found better laborers than Portuguese or Chinese.

ALTHOUGH the average quantity of coal mined by the individual miner of Maryland at 785 tons per year is larger than the quantity mined by the man in Alabama 500 tons, the Maryland man's pay is smaller than that of his brother in Alabama, the wages in the latter State being ninety-four cents per ton against fifty-nine cents in Maryland.

OF the $65,718,165 representing the output of coal in 1889 in this country the 125,229 miners, foremen, superintendents and engineers received as their wages $39,152,124, making the average for the miners about $1 per day. The coal barons pocketed only $26,466,041. These are the figures given out by Commissioner Porter, the census man.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GENERAL BANKS began life in a shoe factory.

SECRETARY WINDOM left $150,000 to his wife.

GENERAL MILES is an accomplished bicycle rider.

GEORGE W. CABLE, the novelist, is a skilful ethnologist.

DE LESSEPS, the great French canal maker, is now eighty-six years old.

STANLEY says that lecturing is more tiresome business than exploring Africa.

EDMUND NEY, of St. Louis, is a grandnephew of the famous French Marshal.

THE estate of George Bancroft, the historian, is expected to foot up nearly $600,000.

GEORGE THOMAS KEPPEL, sixth Earl of Albemarle, is dead. He was born in 1799.

MAYOR-ELECT EDWIN S. STUART, of Philadelphia, Penn., is a prosperous bookseller.

ADMIRAL L. H. PINZEA Y ALVAREZ, commander-in-chief of the Spanish navy, is dead.

MILAN will probably be requested to resume the Servian throne soon to prevent a revolution.

SENATOR QUAY, of Pennsylvania, has been informed by his physician that he has heart disease.

BALLINGTON BOOTH is one of eleven children all heartily devoted to the work of the Salvation Army.

PROFESSOR PALMER is the third graduate of the old Western Reserve College to assume a chair in Yale.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, at a public dinner appealed to his people to stand by him in all his efforts.

MURAT HALSTEAD, the journalist, has ten living children—seven sons and three daughters—and has buried two sons.

TWO of Fenimore Cooper's daughters, now old ladies, live in Cooperstown, N. Y., in the very heart of the romantic country that the novelist made famous.

THE rise of the price of meat in Germany has not only increased the general consumption of horseflesh, but in Western Germany has led many of the peasants, who have had to forego the meat market altogether, to draw blood for blood sausages every Saturday from the living swine. The blood is let into sausage skins, is sprinkled with fat, and, after having been thickened, is eaten with sauerkraut for the Sunday dinner.

THERE are in the United States at this time people who imagine that they are heirs to over $600,000,000 in England, Germany and Holland. One of the best lawyers in New York says that he would not give an oyster supper to six men and take all those claims as payment.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Evils of Liquor Drinking."

TEXT: "*Noah planted a vineyard, and he drank of the wine and was drunken.*"—Genesis ix., 20, 21.

This Noah did the best and the worst thing for the world. He built an ark against the deluge of water, but introduced a deluge against which the human race has ever since been trying to build an ark—the deluge of drunkenness. In my text we hear his staggering steps. Shem and Japhet tried to cover up the disgrace, but there he is, drunk on wine at a time in the history of the world when, to say the least, there was no lack of water. Inebriation, having entered the world, has not retreated. Abigail, the fair and heroic wife, who saved the flocks of Nabal, her husband, from confiscation by invaders, goes home at night and finds him so intoxicated she cannot tell him the story of his narrow escape. Uriah came to see David, and David got him drunk and paved the way for the despoliation of a household. Even the church bishops needed to be charged to be sober and not given to too much wine, and so familiar were people of Bible times with the staggering and falling motion of the inebriate that Isaiah, when he comes to describe the final dislocation of the worlds, says, "The earth shall reel to and fro like a drunkard."

Ever since apples and grapes and wheat grew the world has been tempted to unhealthful stimulants. But the intoxicants of the olden time were an innocent beverage, a harmless orangeade, a quiet syrup, a peaceful soda-water as compared with the liquids of modern inebriation, into which a madness, and a fury, and a gloom, and a fire, and a suicide, and a retribution have mixed and mingled. Fermentation was always known, but it was not until a thousand years after Christ that distillation was invented. While we must confess that some of the ancient arts have been lost, the Christian era is superior to all others in the bad eminence of whisky and rum and gin. The modern drunk is a hundredfold worse than the ancient drunk. Noah in his intoxication became imbecile, but the victims of modern alcoholism have to struggle with whole menageries of wild beasts, and jungles of hissing serpents, and perditions of of blaspheming demons.

An arch fiend arrived in our world, and he built an invisible caldron of temptation. He built that caldron strong and stout for all ages and nations. First he squeezed into the caldron the juices of the forbidden fruit of Paradise. Then he gathered for it a distillation from the harvest fields and the orchards of the hemispheres. Then he poured into this caldron capsicum and copperas and logwood and deadly nightshade and assault and battery and vitriol and opium and rum and murder and sulphuric acid and theft and potash and cochineal and red carrots and poverty and death and hops. But it was a dry compound and it must be moistened, and it must be liquefied, and so the arch fiend poured into that caldron the tears of centuries of orphanage and widowhood, and he poured in the blood of twenty thousand assassinations.

And then the arch fiend took a shovel that he had brought up from the furnaces beneath, and he put that shovel into this great caldron and began to stir, and the caldron began to heave and rock and boil and sputter and hiss and smoke, and the nations gathered around it with cups and tankards and demijohns and kegs, and there was enough for all, and the arch fiend cried: "Aha! champion fiend am I! Who has done more than I have for coffins and graveyards and prisons and insane asylums, and the populating of the lost world? And when this caldron is emptied I'll fill it again and I'll stir it again, and it will smoke again, and that smoke will join another smoke, the smoke of a torment that ascendeth for ever and ever. I drove fifty ships on the rocks of Newfoundland, and the Skerries, and the Goodwins. I have ruined more senators than gather this winter in the national councils. I have ruined more lords than are now gathered in the house of peers. The cup out of which I ordinarily drink is a bleached human skull, and the upholstery of my palace is so rich a crimson, because it is dyed in human gore, and the mosaic of my floors is made up of the bones of children dashed to death by drunken parents, and my favorite music—sweeter than Te Deum or triumphal march—my favorite music is the cry of daughters turned out at midnight on the street because father has come home from the carousal, and the seven hundred voiced shriek of the sinking steamer, because the captain was not himself when he put the ship on the wrong course. Champion fiend am I! I have kindled more fires, I have wrung out more agonies, I have stretched out more midnight shadows, I have opened more Golgothas, I have rolled more Juggernauts, I have damned more souls than any other emissary of diabolism. Champion fiend am I!"

Drunkenness is the greatest evil of this nation, and it takes no logical process to prove to this audience that a drunken nation cannot long be a free nation. I call your attention to the fact that drunkenness is not subsiding, certainly that it is not at a standstill, but that it is on an onward march, and it is a double quick. There is more rum swallowed in this country, and of a worse kind than was ever swallowed since the first distillery began its work of death. Where there was one drunken home there are ten drunken homes. Where there was one drunkard's grave there are twenty drunkard's graves. It is on the increase. Talk about crooked whisky—by which men mean the whisky that does not pay the tax to government—I tell you all strong drink is crooked. Crooked Otard, crooked Cognac, crooked schnapps, crooked beer, crooked wine, crooked whisky—because it makes a man's path crooked, and his life crooked, and his death crooked and his eternity crooked.

If I could gather all the armies of the dead drunkards and have them come to resurrection, and then add to that host all the armies of living drunkards, five and ten abreast, and then if I could have you mount a horse and ride along that line for review, you would ride that horse till he dropped from exhaustion, and you would mount another horse and ride until he fell from exhaustion, and you would take another and another, and you would ride along hour after hour and day after day. Great host, in regiments, in brigades. Great armies of them. And then if you had voice stentorian enough to make them all hear, and you could give the command, "Forward, march!" their first tramp would make the earth tremble. I do not care which way you look in the community to-day the evil is increasing.

I call attention to the fact that there are thousands of people born with a thirst for strong drink—a fact too often ignored. Along some ancestral lines there runs the river of temptation. There are children whose swaddling clothes are torn off the shroud of death. Many a father has made a will of this sort: "In the name of God, amen. I bequeath to my children my houses and lands and estates; share and share shall they alike. Hereto I affix my hand and seal

in the presence of witnesses." And yet perhaps that very man has made another will that the people have never read, and that has not been proved in the courts. That will put in writing would read something like this: "In the name of disease and appetite and death, amen. I bequeath to my children my evil habits, my tankards shall be theirs, my wine cup shall be theirs, my destroyed reputation shall be theirs. Share and share alike shall they in the infamy. Hereto I affix my hand and seal in the presence of all the applauding harpies of hell."

From the multitude of those who have the evil habit born with them this army is being augmented. And I am sorry to say that a great many of the drug stores are abetting this evil, and alcohol is sold under the name of bitters. It is bitters for this and bitters for that and bitters for some other thing, and good men deceived, not knowing there is any thralldom of alcoholism coming from that source, are going down, and some day a man sits with the bottle of black bitters on his table, and the cork flies out, and after it flies a fiend and clutches the man by his throat and says: "Aha! I have been after you for ten years. I have got you now. Down with you, down with you?" Bitters Ah! yes. They make a man's family bitter and his home bitter and his disposition bitter and his death bitter and his hell bitter. Bitters. A vast army all the time increasing.

It seems to me it is about time for the 17,000,000 professors of religion in America to take sides. It is going to be an out and out battle with drunkenness and sobriety, between heaven and hell, between God and the devil. Take sides before there is any further national decadence, take sides before your sons are sacrificed and the home of your daughter goes down under the alcoholism of an imbruted husband. Take sides while your voice, your pen, your prayer, your vote may have any influence in arresting the despoliation of this nation. If the 17,000,000 professors of religion should take sides on this subject it would not be very long before the destiny of this nation would be decided in the right direction.

Is drunkenness a state or national evil? Does it belong to the North, or does it belong to the South? Does it belong to the East, or does it belong to the West? Ah, there is not an American river into which its tears have not fallen and into which its suicides have not plunged. What ruined that Southern plantation?--every field a fortune, the proprietor and his family once the most affluent supporters of summer watering places. What threw that New England farm into decay and turned the roseate cheeks that bloomed at the foot of the Green Mountains into the pallor of despair? What has smitten every street of every village, town and city of this continent with a moral pestilence? Strong drink.

To prove that this is a national evil I call up two States in opposite directions—Maine and Georgia. Let them testify in regard to this. State of Maine says: "It is so great an evil up here we have anathematized it as a State." State of Georgia says: "It is so great an evil down here that ninety counties of this State have made the sale of intoxicating drink a criminality." So the word comes up from all parts of the land. Either drunkenness will be destroyed in this country or the American Government will be destroyed. Drunkenness and free institutions are coming into a death grapple.

Gather up the money that the working classes have spent for rum during the last thirty years, and I will build for every workingman a house, and lay out for him a garden, and clothe his sons in broadcloth and his daughters in silks, and stand at his front door a prancing span of sorrels or bays, and secure him a policy of life insurance so that the present home may be well maintained after he is dead. The most persistent, most overpowering enemy of the working classes is intoxicating liquor. It is the anarchist of the centuries, and has boycotted and is now boycotting the body and mind and soul of American labor. It annually swindles industry out of a large percentage of its earnings. It holds out its blasting solicitations to the mechanic or operative on his way to work, and at the noon spell and on his way home at eventide. On Saturday, when the wages are paid, it snatches a large part of the money that might come to the family and sacrifices it among the saloon keepers. Stand the saloons of this country side by side, and it is carefully estimated that they would reach from New York to Chicago.

This evil is pouring its vitriolic and damnable liquors down the throats of hundreds of thousands of laborers, and while the ordinary strikes are ruinous, both to employers and employes, I proclaim a universal strike against strong drink, which strike, if kept up, will be the relief of the working classes and the salvation of the nation. I will undertake to say that there is not a healthy laborer in the United States who, within the next twenty years, if he will refuse all intoxicating beverages and be saving, may not become a capitalist on a small scale.

Oh, how many are waiting to see if something cannot be done for the stopping of intemperance! Thousands of drunkards waiting who cannot go ten minutes in any direction without having the temptation glaring before their eyes or appealing to their nostrils, they fighting against it with enfeebled will and diseased appetite, conquering, then surrendering, conquering again and surrendering again, and crying, "How long, O Lord! how long before these infamous solicitations shall be gone!" And how many mothers are waiting to see if this national curse cannot lift? Oh, is that the boy who had the honest breath who comes home with breath vitiated or disguised? What a change! How quickly those habits of early coming home have been exchanged for the rattling of the night key in the door long after the last watchman has gone by and tried to see that everything was closed up for the night.

Oh! what a change for that young man, who we had hoped would do something in merchandise or in artisanship or in a profession that would do honor to the family name, long after mother's wrinkled hands are folded from the last toil! All that exchanged for startled look when the door bell rings, lest something has happened; and the wish that the scarlet fever twenty years ago had been fatal, for then he would have gone directly to the bosom of his Saviour. But alas! poor old soul, she has lived to experience what Solomon said, "A foolish son is a heaviness to his mother."

Oh! what a funeral it will be when that boy is brought home dead! And how mother will sit there and say: "Is this my boy that I used to fondle, and that I walked the floor with in the night when he was sick? Is this the boy that I held to the baptismal font for baptism? Is this the boy for whom I toiled until the blood burst from the tips of my fingers, that he might have a good start and a good home? Lord, why hast Thou let me live to see this? Can it be that these swollen hands are the ones that used to wander over my face when rocking him to sleep? Can it be that this swollen brow is that I once so rapturously kissed? Poor boy! how tired he does look. I wonder who struck him that blow across the temple? I wonder if he uttered a dying prayer? Wake up, my son; don't you hear me? wake up! Oh! he can't hear me! Dead! dead! dead! 'Oh, Absalom, my son, my son, would God that I had died for thee, oh, Absalom, my son, son!'"

I am not much of a mathematician and I cannot estimate it, but is there any one here quick enough at figures to estimate how many mothers there are waiting for something to be done? Ay, there are many wives waiting for domestic rescue. He promised something different from that when, after the long acquaintance and the careful scrutiny of character, the hand and the heart were offered and accepted. What a hell on earth a woman lives in who has a drunken husband! O death, how lovely thou art to her, and how soft and warm thy skeleton hand! The sepulcher at midnight in winter is a king's drawing-room compared with that woman's home. It is not so much the blow on the head that hurts as the blow on the heart.

The rum fiend came to the door of that beautiful home, and opened the door and stood there and said: "I curse this dwelling with an unrelenting curse. I curse that father into a maniac, I curse that mother into a pauper. I curse those sons into vagabonds. I curse those daughters into profligacy. Cursed be bread tray and cradle. Cursed be couch and chair, and family Bible with record of marriages and births and deaths. Curse upon curse." Oh, how many wives are there waiting to see if something cannot be done to shake these frosts of the second death off the orange blossoms! Yea, God is waiting, the God who works through human instrumentalities, waiting to see whether this nation is going to overthrow this evil, and if it refuse to do so God will wipe out the nation as He did Phœnicia, as He did Rome, as He did Thebes, as He did Babylon.

Ay, He is waiting to see what the church of God will do. If the church does not do its work, then He will wipe it out as He did the church of Ephesus, church of Thyatira, church of Sardis. The Protestant and Roman Catholic churches to-day stand side by side, with an impotent look, gazing on this evil, which costs this country more than a billion dollars a year to take care of the 300,000 paupers, and the 315,000 criminals, and the 30,000 idiots, and to bury the 75,000 drunkards. Protagoras boasted that out of the sixty years of his life forty years he had spent in ruining youth; but this evil may make the more infamous boast that all its life it has been ruining the bodies, minds and souls of the human race.

Put on your spectacles and take a candle and examine the platforms of the two leading political parties of this country, and see what they are doing for the arrest of this evil and for the overthrow of this abomination. Resolutions—oh! yes, resolutions about Mormonism! It is safe to attack that organized nastiness two thousand miles away. But not one resolution against drunkenness, which would turn this entire nation into one bestial Salt Lake City. Resolutions against political corruption, but not one word about drunkenness, which would rot this nation from scalp to heel. Resolutions about protection against competition with foreign industries, but not one word about protection of family and church and nation against the scalding, blasting, all consuming, damning tariff of strong drink put upon every financial, individual, spiritual, moral, national interest.

I look in another direction. The Church of God is the grandest and most glorious institution on earth. What has it in solid phalanx accomplished for the overthrow of drunkenness? Have its forces ever been marshaled? No, not in this direction. Not long ago a great ecclesiastical court assembled in New York, and resolutions arraigning strong drink were offered, and clergymen with strong drink on their tables and strong drink in their cellars defeated the resolutions by threatening speeches. They could not bear to give up their own lusts.

I tell this audience what many of you may never have thought of, that to-day—not in the millennium, but to-day—the church holds the balance of power in America; and if Christian people—the men and the women who profess to love the Lord Jesus Christ and to love purity and to be the sworn enemies of all uncleanness and debauchery and sin—if all such would march side by side and shoulder to shoulder this evil would soon be overthrown. Think of three hundred thousand churches and Sunday-schools in Christendom marching shoulder to shoulder! How very short a time it would take them to put down this evil, if all the churches of God, transatlantic and cisatlantic, were armed on this subject?

Young men of America pass over into the army of teetotalism. Whisky, good to preserve corpses, ought never to turn you into a corpse. Tens of thousands of young men have been dragged out of repectability and out of purity, and out of good character, and into darkness by this infernal stuff called strong drink. Do not touch it! Do not touch it!

In the front door of our church in Brooklyn, a few summers ago, this scene occurred: Sabbath morning a young man was entering for divine worship. A friend passing along the street said, "Joe, come along with me; I am going down to Coney Island and we'll have a gay Sunday." "No," replied Joe; "I have started to go here to church, and I am going to attend service here." "Oh, Joe," his friend said, "you can go to church any time! The day is bright, and we'll go to Coney Island, and we'll have a splendid time." The temptation was too strong, and the twain went to the beach, spent the day in drunkenness and riot. The evening train started up from Brighton. The young men were on it. Joe, in his intoxication, when the train was in full speed, tried to pass around from one seat to another and fell and was crushed.

Under the lantern, as Joe lay bleeding his life away on the grass, he said to his comrade: "John, that was a bad business, your taking me away from church; it was a very bad business. You ought not to have done that, John. I want you to tell the boys tomorrow when you see them that rum and Sabbath breaking did this for me. And John, while you are telling them I will be in hell, and it will be your fault." Is it not time for me to pull out from the great organ of God's word, with many banks of keys, the tremolo stop? "Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it moveth itself aright in the cup, for at last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

But this evil will be arrested. Blucher came up just before night and saved the day at Waterloo. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon it looked very badly for the English. Generals Ponsonby and Pickton fallen. Sabers broken, flags surrendered, Scots Grays annihilated. Only forty-two men left out of the German brigade. The English army falling back and falling back. Napoleon rubbed his hands together and said: "Aha! aha! we'll teach that little Englishman a lesson. Ninety chances out of a hundred are in our favor. Magnificent! magnificent!" He even sent messages to Paris to say he had won the day.

But before sundown Blucher came up, and he who had been the conqueror of Austerlitz became the victim of Waterloo. The name which had shaken all Europe and filled even America with apprehension, that name went down, and Napoleon, muddy and hatless, and crazed with his disasters, was found feeling for the stirrup of a horse, that he might mount and resume the conflict.

Well, my friends, alcoholism is imperial, and it is a conqueror, and there are good people who say the night of national overthrow is coming, and that it is almost night. But before sundown the Conqueror of earth and heaven will ride in on the white horse, and alcoholism, which has had its Austerlitz of triumph, shall have its Waterloo of defeat. Alcoholism having lost its crown, the grizzly and cruel breaker of human hearts, crazed with the disaster, will be found feeling in vain for the stirrup in which to remount its foaming charger. "So, O Lord, let Thine enemies perish!"

SENATOR WILSON DEAD.

The Distinguished Marylander Expires Suddenly in Washington.

Senator Ephriam King Wilson, of Maryland, died suddenly at his apartments at the Hamilton House, in Washington City, at ten o'clock on a recent evening. His malady was heart failure, superinduced by an attack of cholera morbus. His condition was not regarded as critical until a late hour in the afternoon, when he began sinking, despite the efforts of his three physicians to resuscitate him. Senator Wilson was a modest, unobtrusive gentleman of the old school. He was highly esteemed by his Senatorial colleagues, a number of whom, as well as the members of his family, were present at the time of his death. A few months ago the Legislature of Maryland re-elected him for another term of six years.

Ephraim K. Wilson was born in Snow Hill, Worcester County, Md., December 22, 1821. His father, whose full name he bore, was one of the most accomplished gentlemen and lawyers of his day. When Judge Wilson was but a lad his father died. He attended the school at the academy of Snow Hill until he was fifteen years old, when he entered a store in Philadelphia as a clerk.

Young Wilson then went to Washington Academy, in Somerset County, and thence to Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Penn., where he graduated in 1840. He taught school for about six years afterward, first in Washington Academy, and then in Snow Hill Academy, studying law in the meantime. In 1847 he was elected a member of the House of Delegates from Worcester. The spring of 1848 he opened a law office in Snow Hill. He readily obtained clients and for twenty years practised successfully.

In 1852 he was an Elector on the Pierce and King ticket, and distinguished himself by his speeches in the canvass.

In 1872 he was elected to Congress, and in the hall of the House of Representatives earned a reputation which few men gain in a single term. He declined renomination and again retired to private life. When Judge Franklin died, in 1878, the Governor appointed him to the vacancy in the First circuit. He was elected to the same position November 4, 1879, without opposition. In 1853 he married Mary Dickerson, daughter of Peter Dickerson, of Worcester County, who died, leaving him with two children. In 1869 he again married, this time Julia A. Knox, daughter of James Knox, of Snow Hill. He was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat in 1884, taking his seat on March 4, 1885, for the term ending March 3, 1891.

WESTERN FLOODS.

Many Persons Drowned in California and Arizona.

Late reports show that at least six persons lost their lives in the floods in California. The family of Charles Watts is also missing from near Downey and is supposed to have been drowned. The Wells family, consisting of man, wife and babe, were drowned at Duart, and the bodies of two Mexicans were found in the same neighborhood. S. Laurens was drowned at Wilmington while trying to rescue some cattle.

The worst of the flood was probably at Downey and vicinity. Old and new San Gabriel rivers broke from their banks and ran together and made a great inland sea, six to ten miles wide and seventeen miles long. Many houses were swept away.

Two hundred feet of the bridge west of Los Angeles has been carried away, the track washed out, the pile work broken and the tunnel at the entrance of the canyon damaged.

On the Yuma division eight bents of the big bridge were destroyed and the track is six feet out of line in many places. The bridge near Monte was also swept away.

The work of strengthening the levee against the swollen Gila River in Arizona has made it necessary for all citizens of Yuma to be pressed into the service. It was even found necessary to take the convicts from the Penitentiary to assist the workers. It finally became apparent that the levee, which was old and weak, could not be strengthened sufficiently to withstand the river, and the people began moving their effects to higher ground. Finally the levee broke, and in an hour and a half much of the town was under water.

The air was filled with the noise of falling walls and the screams of women and children. The water was ten feet deep in places. Many people had no time to get out their furniture and lost all. Over a hundred houses were ruined. An American named Gus Lee was drowned.

The people are encamped on the hills, and the United States Quartermaster's buildings have been thrown open.

A MARINE DISASTER.

Eighteen Sailors Perish Near San Francisco, Cal.

The ship Elizabeth, of New York, went ashore on the rocks at North Head, near San Francisco, Cal., a few nights ago. She had twenty men on board—the Captain, two mates, the cook and sixteen sailors; also the Captain's wife and two children.

Three sailors, the Captain's wife and the children got off in a small boat. The boat capsized, but the occupants were rescued by a tug.

The Captain and seventeen of the crew were drowned. A lifeboat went to the aid of the shipwrecked sailors, but was capsized by the waves and the Captain of the boat drowned.

The story of the wreck, as told by one of the survivors, is as follows: The vessel was sighted off the port early in the afternoon, and Captain Colcord decided to sail in. The wind was blowing a furious gale from the the southwest, and finally the tug Monarch came to the Elizabeth's assistance. The men say assistance was refused because of exorbitant charges asked by the tug. The tug Alert then made fast to the Elizabeth, but her hawser soon broke, and the ship drifted before the wind toward the shore. Just as the second hawser was made fast she struck the rocks.

Then Captain Colcord lowered the boat to take his wife and children off. As the boat struck the water it capsized, throwing three sailors---James Laken, George Hanna and Grant Johnson---into the water. They clung to the bottom of the boat and were picked up by the tug.

The Captain's family were then lowered in another boat and taken to the tug by the mate and two seamen. The boat returned to the ship and its occupants perished with the rest of the ship's crew.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Over One Hundred Miners Perish in a Nova Scotia Colliery.

A Mysterious Explosion Causes an Appalling Catastrophe.

The first great disaster in the history of the Cumberland coal fields of Nova Scotia occurred on a recent afternoon, when an explosion took place in the east slope of the Spring Hill mines, resulting in large loss of life. Twenty-six bodies were recovered immediately and ten men were brought up alive, but terribly mutilated. They are not likely to recover.

The loss of life exceeds any mining disaster in Canada. It is placed at 117 men and boys.

The explosion was confined to "Nos. 6 and 7 balances," where it did its most deadly work. The balances are in the west side of No. 1 slope, extending from the 1300 foot slope to the 1900 foot level in No. 2 slope. The pits are connected for purposes of ventilation and it is owing to this that so many were killed in No. 2. The bodies taken out of that pit were not mutilated in any way and bear evidence of having been suffocated by after damp. Death from this cause is painless.

At No. 1 slope there were some ghastly sights. The first exploring party found two bodies so badly mutilated that they could only be taken to the surface in bags. One body was cut in two across the abdomen, one arm was missing, the face was a mass of blackened, burnt flesh, and the only thing to denote that it was a human body was a tuft of hair on the back of the head.

Volunteers courageously took off their coats and bravely undertook the dangerous work of rescue. Malcolm Blue did splendid work in bringing out the injured. The Rev. D. Wright, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, went down to succor the relieving party and refreshed them with hot coffee. Three of the searching party were brought out unconscious from the effects of the after damp. They were Thomas Brown, Thomas Porteer and James Harvey. Assistant McInness ventured too far and had to be assisted out. When it was found, about six o'clock, that it would endanger more lives to proceed further the men were withdrawn and the work of rescue abandoned.

When the searching party entered the pit immediately after the explosion their progress was greatly retarded by the fall of the roof and other obstructions on the levels. Two horses pinned in by timber were killed to put an end to their misery. About six horses were killed outright. A mule was found on one of the slants with both hind legs blown off. A gang of men saved twelve of the horses in the pit.

The most terrible scenes were witnessed at the pit's mouth as the bodies were brought up. The air was rent with the heart-breaking shrieks of the wives and mothers of the victims.

The cause of the disaster is still a mystery.

A large carpenter shop is used as a morgue. The corpses are taken there, cleaned, and then laid out for identification by relatives and friends. In several instances the charred remains have been almost unrecognizable, and the only clew to identification has been a vestige of clothing or some marks on the body.

The Spring Hill mine is owned by English and Montreal capitalists. It employed one thousand men and had an output of half a million tons a year.

One hundred and twelve bodies have so far been recovered. The sights met with by the rescuers are something appalling. Men were found with hands clasped or intertwined in each other's arms. Some corpses were found standing erect, the men having apparently grasped any object which was within reach when the terrible after damp overtook them. The only ones who could tell how the explosion occurred are dead.

TWICE HANGED.

The Rope Breaking, William West Was Executed a Second Time.

William West, colored, who murdered John Crouch and his aged wife and their imbeciled son last May, paid a terrible penalty for his crime at Washington, Penn. With blood oozing from wounds in his neck and side, inflicted by himself in a last desperate effort to cheat the gallows, he was strapped to a plank and carried to the scaffold. When the trap was sprung the rope broke and the wretch fell to the ground writhing in agony. Then the rope was again adjusted about his neck and he was slowly strangled to death. He denied his guilt to the last.

The execution was a horrible and sickening affair. West had always declared that he would not hang, and when the watch was changed on the morning of the execution he drew the blanket over his head and inflicted severe wounds in his neck and side with a spike. When the new guards discovered him he was unconscious and would have bled to death in a short time had not his wounds been dressed.

Then a race began between death and the Sheriff, as it was feared West would die in a few hours. He, however, regained consciousness, and at half-past two he was prepared for death. He was too weak to walk and had to be strapped to a board to be taken to the scaffold. Against this he fought desperately and would not let the guards dress him. He was overpowered, however, and finally after a dose of chloroform had been administered to him, tied to the board, and carried, weak, bleeding and almost lifeless to the scaffold. When the trap was sprung the rope broke and the man fell to the ground in a heap. The wounds in his neck had been reopened and blood was flowing profusely. It was a sickening sight. In a few minutes another rope was procured and a third attempt made to send the man into eternity—one by himself and two by the law—the first two being horrible failures, but the latter was successful.

A brother of the murderer, Bazil West, witnessed the execution. He had a revolver in his pocket when he entered the jail yard, but it was taken from him. He insisted that his brother was insane, as he had been suffering from progressive paralysis, but he made no further demonstration.

CANADIAN TRADE.

The Balance in Favor of the United States for Last Year.

The trade and navigation returns of Canada for 1890 have been issued. The exports were $97,749,149, and the imports $128,858,241. The imports increased last year by $7,500,000, and the exports increased about the same. The balance of trade against Canada was $31,109,092. Canada's exports to the United States were $40,000,000, and imports $52,000,000.

LATER NEWS.

THE ashes of Henry Meyer, of Staten Island, were scattered to the four winds from the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, according to his dying request.

FIRE at Hermon, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., burned eighteen blocks, causing a loss estimated at $75,000. A high wind prevailed at the time of the fire, and all of the business portion of the town, except six stores and one hotel, was destroyed. The origin of the fire is believed to have been incendiary.

JOHN COPELAND, a wealthy storekeeper of Parnassus, Penn., fatally shot his wife and then tried to kill his two children and himself, but was prevented by neighbors. Copeland is thirty-two years of age.

AT Willimantic, Conn., two girls, Margaret O'Brien and Nellie Lynch, were crossing the railroad track when they were struck by the Boston express. The O'Brien girl was instantly killed and the Lynch girl fatally injured. Both were horribly mangled.

THE rolling mills at Joliet, Ill., have been shut down indefinitely, and 1000 men are thrown out of employment. The company refused the demand of the men for a sliding scale.

J. C. ARNOLD, guard at the United States prison on McNeil's Island, Washington, and two prisoners, Charles Glenson and Charles Barrett, were drowned in the Sound while attempting to reach the main land in a sailboat, which capsized during a squall.

THE cable of the incline at the coal mines at Whitehall, Tenn., broke on a recent morning as the miners were going to work, and the car dashed down the mountain. Two men were killed instantly and eleven injured, some fatally.

THE boiler in the sawmill owned by James Fugate, at Hainley's Switch, Mo., exploded mysteriously. Jefferson Cobb, Charles Cobb and a man named Dowdy were killed.

THE Navy register, or the register of the commissioned and warrant officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps, which has been in the press since the first of the year, has just been issued.

HENRY L. BRYAN, Private Secretary to Mr. Bayard while he was in the Senate and at the head of the Department of State, has been appointed Secretary of the new Bureau of the American Republics.

SENATOR MCPHERSON'S house in Washington was robbed recently. After dinner jewelry valued at $1400 was missed from Mrs. McPherson's dressing-case.

THE President issued a general order to the Army, fixing a maximum limit for the punishment of enlisted men in time of peace for all crimes and offenses within the jurisdiction of courts-martial. The regulation contemplates a uniform degree of punishment throughout the service and the inhibition of excessive sentences.

A REVOLT against Portuguese rule has broken out in the island of Bissao, once the stronghold of the Portuguese slave trade in West Africa.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has decided to suppress every kind of betting on races. Both the selling of Paris mutuels and bookmaking will be forbidden. The decision has caused a tremendous sensation among sportsmen.

DR. ARMAND JEANNOUTOT, of Paris, France, claims to have cured 600 patients suffering from tuberculosis by giving them daily inhalations of prussic vapor and thus poisoning the bacilli.

ALIVE AFTER 19 DAYS.

Phenomenal Rescue of Four Jeansville (Penn.) Miners.

After being nineteen days buried in the Jeansville mine, four of the victims of the recent disaster were found alive. Their names are John Tomaskusky, Joe Mastuskowich, John Rerno and Bosco Frinko.

About 8 o'clock P. M. the searchers, who had been working day and night to recover the bodies of the miners, all of whom were supposed to be dead, heard a tapping on a wall in an unused portion of the mine. They redoubled their efforts and were soon rewarded by hearing a voice which they at once recognized as that of a Hungarian known as "Big Joe."

Superintendent McFarlane and Caleb Williams pushed ahead and found in a breast of the east gangway of the north pitch the bodies of four men. They were lying in various positions, all huddled together in their efforts to keep warm. Examination showed that all were alive, weakened of course by the awful torture of hunger and thirst, but still alive. They were so weak that, with one exception, they could not at once be moved. John Tomaskusky's great physique had left him in better shape than any of the rest, and he was moved to the bottom of the slope of the first lift into the engine house.

Mastuskowich, in an interview, said: "I never gave up hope but that we would all be rescued alive, although my companions did. They recalled similar disasters in which men perished. I said let us pray to God, He will help us out. So He did.

"For the first eight days we lived on the contents of our dinner pails. We had them pretty well filled with pork, bread and cheese. The first day I said, 'Now as there is hope of being rescued we will ration our food.' It was agreed and we got together in the corner of the breast.

"The cold was intense. We had to keep crowded and hug each other to keep warm. At first we could not drink the sulphur water, but necessity compelled us, and in the course of time we liked it. On the ninth day our last food was gone. We were surrounded by water and debris. I thought I would go on a little exploring expedition.

"I was mighty lucky. I found a dinner pail. There was not much in it, but what there was we lived on for two days. Then I was almost too weak to go on foraging expeditions.

"As a last resort we had to kill the rats and they, like ourselves, were half starved and desperate. They would attack us fiercely, and we had to fight them off. We had two or three or four a day. We had a relish in eating their legs. It was a mercy we would certainly have starved to death if we had the rats to eat. We stuck together rather than eat [illegible]

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25
For Advertising Rates, apply to Publisher.

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Class Mail Matter

Mount Union.

Rev. C. L. Benscoter, preached a sermon to the P. O. S. of A., on Sunday last, which was highly appreciated by all who attended. Delegations from camps 321, of Huntingdon, and 263, of Newton Hamilton were also in attendance.

Miss Effie Albert, of this place, who has been spending the greater part of the winter with friends and relatives in Baltimore, Hagerstown and Washington, returned home on Saturday last.

Mrs. Ed. DeFrhen returned from a two months visit to relatives and friends in Williamsport, Md., on Wednesday last.

Mrs. John S. Bare, of Huntingdon, is visiting at the residence of her mother, Mrs. C. Stewart.

W. E. Kough, who has been on the sick list for some time, is able to be about again.

Quite a number of the veterans of this place, with their wives took in the Encampment at Altoona last week.

E. L. Fields, who has been very ill with sciatic rheumatism for some weeks past, is slowly recovering his former health.

Miss. Annie Rummel is visiting in Mifflintown, the guest of the family of W. H. Allen.

E. Clark Fields, of this place, who is employed in the Adams Express Co.s' office at Altoona has so far recovered from an attack of pleurisy as to be able to resume his duties, which he did on Sunday morning last.

It is reported that A. E. Martin, formerly of this place, who was appointed a Postal clerk at the begining of the former administration, has been transferred to the New York & Pittsburgh Ry. P. O., and will take up his residence in this community in the spring.

Jas. Y. Appleby's new house on Market street has been completed and is already occupied by him.

Our borough election left some sore spots.

Prof. C. E. Kauffman and Miss Lulu Withers, teachers of the Mount Union schools, were indisposed on Monday. Consequently there was no school.

Some of Mount Uniou's crossings are in such poor condition that it is with difficulty that one can cross without going into the mud three or four inches.

The weather during the last few days had considerable snow in it. Skating on the canal was indulged in by some of our young people, which is something of a novelty for this time of year.

Little Trough Creek.

J. B. Shuman and wife, of Cassville, spent a couple of days with friends at Colfax last week.

Misses Allie Greenland and Edna Swope took in the institute at Mapleton last Saturday.

E. B. Greenland returned to Altoona last week.

The potato trade has been quite interesting in the valley this winter. "Doc" Smith and "Mad" Wright seem to have been the victims as far as heard from. The parties dealing with "Doc" either made a good guess or knew which hole had the large potatoes in. Well seed potatoes will be in demand later. In dealing with "Mad" they didn't have any choice, as he had but the one hole buried. I may be able to report the amount taken in my next. It is quite likely that some people will be dealing in shot before long if some other kind of dealing is not stopped.

Miss Martha Nensteel was afflicted with quinsy last week, also a severe hemorrhage.

There was quite a scare in the Pine Grove district last week from two of J. F. Swope's children having scarlet rash, and no doubt but before this is in print a report will be circulated that the fever is raging here but such is ...se. ...ght was confined to the house several days last week with a severe pain in his head. He is much better and hopes to be out in a few days.

Our old supervisor spent last Saturday on the road. As the old township officers go out of office on the first Monday of March and the newly elected go in the same day we are anxiously waiting to see what the new ones will do. Hope they will put the roads in such condition that when the new road law takes effect the county engineer will not be overtaxed at first.

A petition was circulated in this valley praying for a change in a part of the so-called Corbin road. The change ought to be made. The time was when it seemed to be necessary to go up one hill to go down another, but that time has certainly passed. If a view is appointed let the people lay aside all past feeling and go on the ground and see for themselves that the road may be laid on the very best ground so that we may have an easy and safe road to the county seat.

Johnstown Items.

Augustine Luther, aged nineteen years, was drowned in the Conemaugh river at Coopersdale last Friday. He was working at the new bridge between Coopersdale and Morrellville. His body has not been recovered.

The body of one of the flood victims found last week at Ninevah has been identified as Mrs. Baumer, step-mother of ex-sheriff Baumer, of this city.

Several of the patrolmen and many of our citizens went up to Ebensburg on Thursday to witness the execution of Harry Marsh.

The new bridge over the Conemaugh river at Walnut street will be opened for traffic in a few days.

A handsome three story brick building will shortly be erected opposite the post office by A. D. Brinker.

A. L. Walls, of the South Side, has left the city for a short visit to Altoona.

The C. I. Co., closed down its mills Friday evening. The shut down is due to an insufficiency of coke. Operations will be resumed next Tuesday.

—How often we hear middle-aged people say regarding that reliable old cough remedy, N. H. Downs' Elixir: "Why, my mother gave it to me when I was a child, and I use it in my family; It always cures." It is always guaranteed to cure or money refunded. For sale by A, B. Gillam.

M. F. LANE,

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Standard Sewing Machine COMPANY,

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Parties wishing to buy a Sewing Machine, should examine the "Standard" before purchasing elsewhere.

We carry a full line of all parts of machines.

Office: Newton Hamilton. Pa.

JEWELER.

B. F. SHEIBLEY,

of Sheibley & Shaeffer, Jewelers, of McVeytown, will be at the Juniata House, in Mapleton,

Monday and Tuesday,
MARCH 9TH AND 10TH,

and will do all kinds of repairing in his line. He will have on hand a full line of

Watches, Chains, Spectacles, Etc.

Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Engraving of all Kinds Neatly Done.

Work done neatly and thoroughly and at lowest living prices. Give him a call.

Subscribe

—FOR—

"The Item."

CHANGE.

It is human nature to want variety. We get tired of monotony. We change our advertisement in order to give you the knowledge which everybody should have, and to attract your attention to the newest things in merchandise. There is nothing new about having a stock of Groceries, but I have such a stock as is desirable to every housekeeper. It comprises so many things and I want you to come and see all of them.

Let us talk about SHOES long enough to say to you, come and see the

"Hustler Shoe."

It sells at $2.25 per pair and every pair is warranted.

Then, for variety, we change to Dry Goods. Logan has a full line and he sells Calico as low as 5 cents. Why pay 8 cents for Calico when Logan will sell you the best in the market for 7 cents?

Then, Logan is selling a lot of suits of

Men's Ready-made Clothing at Cost

and a lot of Men's Pants from $1.00 up. He has Overalls from 40 cents up. Boys' Waists at 25 cents, and a big line of Hats and Caps at cost. Boys' Knee Pants from 50 cents up.

Just let us mention here that Logan has a lot of Women's Shoes that he must sell. He offers them at cost.

DRESS : GOODS.

I have bought a large line of Dress Goods which will be in in a few days. The ladies should not fail to see them,

I have made arrangements to supply all cash customers who buy from time to time to the amount of $20.00,

A LARGE COOK BOOK FREE.

It is full of valuable recipes—a very useful book. Don't fail to secure one. I buy for cash and sell on a close margin, and want everybody to have the benefit of it.

The best of men need credit some times, but there is a class of men who only ask for credit that they may get something for nothing. These I don't want on my books. They are known by all the merchants and they know themselves. To these I say, DON'T ASK FOR CREDIT. All accounts must be settled in full on pay day.

THOS. M. LOGAN.

YEARS OF VARIED and SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE
In the Use of CURATIVE METHODS, that we Alone own and Control, for all Disorders of
MEN
Who have weak or UNDEVELOPED, or diseased organs, who are suffering from ERRORS OF YOUTH and any Excesses, or of
MEN
Who are NERVOUS and IMPOTENT, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of friends and companions, leads us to
FREE BOOK OF HOME TREATMENT
MEANS & METHODS EXCLUSIVELY OUR OWN
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guarantee to all patients, if they can STORE, our own Exclusive method and appliances will afford a CURE! There is, then,
REAL HOPE FOR YOU AND YOURS.
Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair! Thousands of the Worst Cases have yielded to our HOME TREATMENT, as set forth in our WONDERFUL BOOK, which we send sealed, post paid, FREE, for a limited time. GET IT TO-DAY. Remember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the MONOPOLY OF UNIFORM SUCCESS. ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

2,000 References. Name this paper when you write.

$8.00 CLOCK

FOR $4.50.

Every Clock guaranteed for two years. Other goods proportionately low.

T. WILDAY BLACK,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,

423 Penn Street, - - Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.

J. H. RINDLAUB.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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INDIAN WARS,

By JAMES P. BOYD, A. M. A full account of all Indian wars for the past 30 years, including The Minnesota Massacre and its terrors; The Sioux Wars on the Missouri River and in Wyoming; The Wars of '68 and '69 with the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes; Custer's War with the Comanches and Cheyennes; The Modoc War of 1873; Wars with Sitting Bull and other chiefs from 1876 to 1880; The Custer Massacre; The Nez Perces War; Sketches of leading chiefs and a complete history of

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NO CHANGE

In our method of doing business. We continue to sell as cheap to those who buy on orders or 30 days as to those who are fortunate enough to have the cash. We make no presents to cash buyers that we do not give to our credit customers. We believe in giving lowest poasible prices to all, and let them buy the presents with their surplus, which suits them best.

New Goods Received This Week:

FINE FRENCH PEAS,
MUSHROONS,
GOLDEN WAX BEANS,
EXTRA SIFTED PEAS,
TOMATO SOUP,
SLICED PINE APPLES,
CHOW CHOW,
CRANBERRY SAUCE.
CAR LOAD OF SALT.

We want you to call every day. Every day brings us something new, and gou will find it here first of all.

Men's Calf Shoes.

Congress or False, $2.00.

Men's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing at your own price, as we wish to close out our entire stock at once.

Men's Pants, 95c.

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Large line of

Dry Goods,

at prices that defy competition.

Prints 5 to 6½.

Dress Ginghams, good patterns, 8c

Apron " " " 5c

Yarns, all kinds, at cost.

Ladies' Skirts and Underwear at cost.

Ladies' Wool Hose, 30c—extra length.

Blue Flannel, 35c yd., worth 50c.

Scarlet " 35c " " 45c.

" " 26c " " 35c.

Misses' Nellie Bly and Plush Helmet Caps at 25c. Some of them cost $1.00, but they must go.

Children's Knit Jackets at 48c, worth 60c.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Rubber Boots at cost.

Special Bargains in Men's and Boys'

Gloves and Mittens, Underwear, Caps, &c.

Special bargains in Men's Overcoats and Pea Jackets.

We wish to call your attention to new goods in our

Grocery Department.

Leggett's Imp. Jelly—will make one 1 pint—10 cts.

30-lb. pails Applebutter, $2.00.

Horse Radish, pint bottle, 15c.

Pure Rock Candy Drops, 60c.

Pure Silver Leaf Maple Syrup, 1.25

Best Roasted Coffee, 25c.

Best Mince Meat, 10c.

25 and 30-lb. pails of Apple Butter, at $2.00 per pail.

It is impossible to give you a list and prices on all lines. Come and see us and we will guarantee you lowest prices on

Dry Goods,

Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Oil Cloth, Carpets. Window Shades, Wall Paper and Border, Trunks, Jewelry, Groceries, Drugs, Wood and Willow-ware,

Notions,

Tobacco and Cigars, Hardware, Tinware, Queensware, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Putty, Fresh and Smoked Meats, Hard ond Soft Coal,

Etc., Etc.

New goods arriving daily. Call and examine goods on our bargain counter.

All sales of $5.00 or over, of Haps, Blankets, Overcoats, and Pea Jackets, $1.00 per month; $10.00 or over, $2.00 per month. Now is the time to buy.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Mar. 4, 1891.

Sale Register.

All sales for which bills are printed at this office will be advertised in this column, free of charge, until day of sale. The most attractive bills are printed at the ITEM office. Send us your order.

THURSDAY, March 5, 1891—David Barnet will sell at his residence in Tod township, personal property consisting of 3 horses, 1 colt, 2 milch cows, 6 head of young cattle, 3 shotes, 14 head of sheep, threshing machine, wagons, grain drill, horse rake, 2 mowers, plows, harrows, collars, bridles, saddle, hay fork and fixtures, chains, smithing tools, etc. Also, household goods consisting of cook stove and fixtures, 1 parlor organ, and many other article too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m. See large bills.

SATURDAY, March 7th.—William Foreman will sell at his residence on Reservoir street, Mapleton, cupboard, sink, 3 tables, cooking stove and utensils, heating stove, 3 bedsteads, bureau, stand, chairs, rockers, bars, picks, ¾ inch rope, etc. Sale to begin at 1 o'clock.

March D. K. Coder will sell on States tract, in Penn township, 2½ miles east of Grafton, black walnut, maple, yellow pine, ash and oak lumber, mill offals, 2 shanties, stable slabs, etc.

TUESDAY, March 17th -A. Smith will sell at his residence in Union township, one mile north of Calvin, cook stove, coal stove, cupboard, tables, chairs, carpet, beds and bedding, bureau. book case, a lot of books, double-headed calf, iron kettle, brass kettle, clock, chest, etc.

WEDNESDAY, March 18th—John W. Baith will sell at his residence in Cass township two miles north of Saltillo, mare, horse, colts, 4 cows, 4 heifers, hogs, shoats, chickens, wagons, Osborne mower, hay rakes, plows, harrow, harness, etc.

FRIDAY, March 20th.—M. M. Saylor will sell at his residence in Cass township, about 2 miles south of Calvin, 1 cow, heifer, 6 head young cattle, harrow, sled, plows, one-horse wagon, harness, buckwheat, corn, oats, cross-cut saw, etc. Sale to begin at 1 o'clock.

LOCAL NOTES.

—C. T. Evans, of Tod township, was a visitor to Mapleton last Friday night.

—Mrs. M. L. Rex had a severe attack of neuralgia of the heart on Sunday.

—Preaching service in the U. B. church next Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock.

—Preaching service in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

—The sudden freeze of Monday night bursted a great many of the steam pipes at the tannery.

—N. C. Heaton, of Cassville, was a welcome caller at the ITEM office yesterday morning.

—Edna Swope and Ella Greenland, of Trough Creek, were guests of Miss Nannie Swope over Sunday.

—There was a three-inch fall of the beautiful on Monday night, which was considerably augmented last night.

—J. A. Nash, of the Huntingdon *Journal*, last week received the appointment of postmaster at Huntingdon.

—Every mother should have Arnica & Oil Liniment always in the house in case of accident from burns, scalds or bruises. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. church will convene at Sunbury next week. Rev. Benscoter will preach his last sermon for this conference year next Sunday evening.

—The meeting in the M. E. church entered upon the eighth week last Sunday evening. As the pastor will leave for conference next Monday it is probable the meeting will be closed this week.

—C. E. Aaron, of New York, private clerk for many years to the late L. A. Robertson, and John Dubois, of Dubois, Pa., were in Mapleton last Saturday making a careful observation of the Mapleton tannery.

—The Tyrone *Times* after three months experience as a semi-weekly has resumed its former dimensions and will be issued weekly. We are sorry Bro. Nissley's enterprise was not remunerated as it should have been.

—We notice that the Philadelphia School of Anatomy on the 21st inst. held the most rigid examination in its history. One-third of the class failed. A. Hank Evans, of this county, was one of the succesful and hence received his diploma.

—Mrs. H. W. McDonald and Mrs. J. W. Weston were summoned to Altoona last Thursday to see their sister-in-law, Mrs. J. D. Long, who is seriously ill. They have returned and on Saturday Miss Gertie McDonald went up and will remain a few weeks.

—The new borough council was organized Monday evening. The retiring members were J. G. Gillam and J. E. McDonald and the members elect were A. W. Swope and A. Lamberson. The latter declined to serve and J. G. Gillam was appointed to fill the vacancy.

NOT MRS. HELEN ROBERTSON.

The Mysterious Woman Who Claimed a Dower of Millions.

SHE NOW ADMITS SHE IS NOT THE WIDOW OF THE WEALTHY LEATHER MERCHANT WHO DIED IN THE HOTEL ST. GEORGE.

The New York *Sun* of February 28th says:

Loring A. Robertson, the millionaire leather merchant of the Swamp, died in October last in the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, without having made a will. He was worth $5,000,000, it is said About $3,000,000 of that amount was invested in solid securities. The remainder was in real estate in this city, in Brooklyn, and in Pennsylvania, where he owned a tannery and some woodland. He was supposed to be a bachelor, but when Surrogate Abbott, of Kings county, was preparing to appoint an administrator to partition and properly distribute the property, Byron W. Cohen, a lawyer, of 291 Broadway, this city, filed an affidavit made by a woman who signed her name Helen Robertson in bold characters and set up the claim that she was the widow. The affidavit was simply an announcement that she was prepared to establish her claim. Accompanying the document was a petition asking for her appointment as joint administrator with the Brooklyn Trust Company. Secrecy was maintained by her lawyers about her residence and antecedents. The settlement of the estate was postponed, and William B. Davenport, Public Administrator, and four other disinterested persons were made temporary administrators pending the settlement of the alleged widow's claim.

Yesterday Surrogate Abbott struck the name of Helen Robertson from the proceedings upon the woman's own affidavit that she was not the widow of Loring A. Robertson. Following is the affidavit of consent to which the woman subscribed:

"I, Helen Brewer, of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, being the same person who under the name of Helen Robertson, filed a petition in the Surrogate's office of Kings county, wherein I claim to be the widow of said Loring A. Robertson, and claim to be entitled to administer upon his estate, which petition was sworn to by me before Max Moses, a commissioner of deeds of the city and county of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1890, and filed by attorney, B. W. Cohen, esq., in the office of said Surrogate on the 9th day of December, 1890, do hereby consent that said petition be withdrawn and stricken from the records of said court, and hereby admit that I am not such widow, and was not the wife of said Loring A. Robertson, and I do consent that an order be made, without notice to me, upon filing this consent, striking said petition from the records aforesaid, upon my withdrawal thereof. HELEN BREWER."

"Dated New York, Feb. 20, 1891."

Appended to this consent was the consent of her attorney. The next step in the disposal of the estate will be the issuance of final letters of administration and a partition of the property. The heirs are Elbert Robertson, an uncle living at Geneva, New York; James Robertson, another uncle, living in Constantia; Philena R. Pitcher, of Brooklyn; Elisha P. Strong, of Starucca, Pa.; Louisie Strong, of Ashland, and Elmira Stedman, of Brattleboro. Their lawyers are Messrs. Evarts, Choate & Beaman, of this city. There were other counsel engaged by the natural heirs, and for a time, it is said, they made things warm for "Helen Robertson."

Messrs. Evarts, Choate & Beaman did not believe for a moment that the old leather merchant ever had a wife, but Helen Brewer's lawyers refused for a time to give them a chance to investigate her character. In fact, it is alleged, there was a disposition to keep her in the background. Detectives learned a great deal about the woman in a very short time. It is said both sides hired detectives, but apparently those of the natural heirs did the most effective work. It is alleged further that they found that "Helen Robertson" was pretty well known in this city, sometimes as Helen Brewer, and again as Cassie Ellis, Cassie Brooks, and Cassie Brewer. In fact, they got a great deal of information about her before they learned that there was a disposition on the part of her counsel, Byron W. Cohen, to abandon the case. A meeting was finally arranged between a representative of the lawyers of the heirs, Helen Brewer, as she elected to appear in the proceedings, and her own counsel. The formal withdrawal of the young woman and her recantation of her former declarations followed. The affidavit was signed a week ago yesterday. Both sides agreed to say very little about the claimant, and further than the fact that she was 28 years old, very ladylike, and somewhat attractive, her lawyer refused yesterday to commit himself. Mr. Beaman, of counsel for the heirs, was asked yesterday afternoon if he knew anything about Helen Brewer.

"Oh, yes," he replied, "I know a great deal, but I do not care to tell you."

Mr. Cohen was correspondingly reticient when a *Sun* reporter saw him last night. He positively refused to tell where the woman could be found, but admitted that she was not at present in this state.

"She was introduced to me by a client," said Mr. Cohen, "and we advised her to abandon her claim because there was not evidence enough in the case to substantiate it. That is all there was about it. We did not care to go into court with a claim that was certain of defeat. As a matter of fact, Mr. Robertsen lived with this woman, but she could not produce any witnesses to prove that he did, or to give any ground for the belief that he ever acknowledged himself as her husband. There was no marriage ceremony, and she had no case. Counsel for the other side has agreed with me to say nothing about the claimant. The matter is closed so far as I am concerned.

Proceedings of Local Institute.

The ITEM made no mistake in predicting that the Local Institute held here last Saturday would be the largest gathering of prominent educators ever assembled in a local institute in this part of the state. It, indeed, exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Beautifully designed programmes were prepared as souvenirs of the occasion. These were eagerly sought for and the only regret is that there were not more of them. The attendance of the citizens shows what an interest is taken in educational matters in this vicinity. The church was comfortably filled at the forenoon session and was crowded in the afternoon. The large audience was as gratifying to our teachers as it was complimentary to the participants. The exercises by the pupils were very interesting and they did their part nobly. This was the first attempt ever made in this county of having the teachers select their own topics and making each responsible for his selection. The plan worked admirably and will no doubt be copied in other institutes. The visiting teachers have been awarded the highest measure of praise for the manner in which they entered into the spirit of the occasion. Particular credit is due Miss Fannie Isenberg, teacher of our primary school, for her drill of the little folks.

Following is the secretary's report:

Pursuant to programme published institute convened in the M. E. church at Mapleton Saturday, February 28th, at 9:30 o'clock.

The exercises were opened with a chorus, "Beautiful Days," well rendered by pupils of No. 3 school.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Supt. J. A. Myers, of Mifflin county.

A solo, "The Dying Nun," was rendered by Miss May Hooper, after which an organization was effected by the election of ex-county superintendent, M. G. Brumbaugh, as chairman, and J. B. Boring, of Huntingdon, secretary.

"The International Date Line," was clearly and scientifically discussed by Prof. J. E. Saylor, of the Huntingdon Normal college. His discourse was full of thought and awakened many new ideas in the minds of those present. The professor is a thorough scholar, a clear, forcible instructor, and is always heartily welcomed at a teachers' institute.

The chairman suggested a couple of date lines not "International."

Local Geography was discussed by J. G. Dell, of Union township, in a manner which deeply interested his hearers.

L. R. Smith, of Cass township, in well chosen remarks discussed History. Biography is the basis of history, and should be dwelt upon to a greater extent than it is.

Prof. L. S. Shimmell, city superintendent of the Huntingdon schools, talked of "The Machine" in school methods. He believes in a thorough system and he exemplifies the utility of the machine.

At this juncture the institute was entertained with a recitation entitled, "When I'm a Woman," by Ettie McDonald, after which the pupils of the primary school under the direction of Miss Isenberg, sang the "Pony Song." This was followed by a recitation, "Dropping Corn," by Tillie Foreman.

Prof. B. S. Landis gave an interesting history of Local Institutes in Huntingdon county. I. N. Swope made a few remarks on the benefit of these local gatherings.

Miss Amy Sprague, of the Huntingdon schools, recited King Robert of Sicily in a manner which captivated the audience, after which institute adjourned until afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Institute convened at 1 o'clock.

Duet, "The Robins Chant," was well rendered by Misses May Hooper and Fannie L. Foreman, the accompaniment being played by E. Guy Rex.

This was followed by a recitation, "A Bunch of Golden Keys," by Ada Wood.

The primary school, under the direction of Miss Isenberg, sang "America."

J. O. Smith, of Cass township, then exemplified Primary Work in a class drill, highly interesting to the little folks and instructive to the teachers.

The Teachers' Sunshine was discussed by E. U. Hamilton, of Brady.

Supt. J. A. Myers entertained the institute in a brief talk upon previously discussed topics.

Principal C. E. Kauffman, of Mount Union schools, gave some practical points on School Discipline.

Prof. W. M. Benson, of West Huntingdon schools, gave a very practical talk upon Primary Lessons on Form.

Miss Emma Grant, of the Huntingdon high school, instructed the institute upon the Literary Qualifications of a Teacher.

"Three Little Lads at School" was recited by Masters Charles W. Swope, Robert Himes and Ray Godard, and elicited applause on the part of the audience. J. O. Smith, on behalf of the institute, tendered thanks to the boys.

E. Guy Rex played "Starlight Waltz" upon the organ, and an additional feature was an accompaniment upon the mouth organ, which was a new feature to many.

Miss Prudie Miller gave a fine recitation entitled, "Rock of Ages."

W. S. Johnston then took up the subject of Primary Geography and gave some practical suggestions.

F. F. Holsopple, of the Huntingdon Normal College, was then introduced and gave a very enthusiastic address upon the teacher's work.

Prof. W. M. Benson introduced the following resolution, which, after an animated discussion, was adopted:

We, the teachers of Mapleton, Huntingdon and Mt. Union boroughs, Union, Cass, Brady, Henderson and Shirley townships, in local institute assembled, this, the 28th day of February, 1891, do adopt the following:

Resolved, That we favor the enactment of a compulsory school law for all children between the ages of six and fourteen years.

Resolved, That the above resolution be entered upon the minutes of the institute and that copies of it be forwarded to our representatives in the legislature with the request that they use all honorable means within their power to secure the enactment of such a law.

I. N. Swope, on behalf of the Mapleton teachers and the citizens of Mapleton, extended thanks to the visitors for their efforts which made the institute such a success.

The secretary offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this institute are due to the people of Mapleton for their unbounded hospitality upon this occasion.

Supt. Shimmell encouraged the teachers to attend the State Teachers' Association at Bedford, and invited all to be present at a local institute to be held in Huntingdon on Saturday, March 21st.

Ex-supt. Brumbaugh addressed the institute in his usually fascinating manner.

Supt. Rudy was detained from the institute on account of sickness.

Districts were represented by teachers as follows:

Huntingdon—L. S. Shimmell, Emma Grant, Amy Sprague, Charlotte Mendum, Annie Campbell, Martha McNamara, W. M. Benson, J. B. Boring.

Huntingdon Normal College—M. G. Brumbaugh, J. E. Saylor, B. S. Landis, F. F. Holsopple.

Union—J. G. Dell, W. S. Johnson, John H. Tate.

Cass—Luenda Wright, John O. Smith, L. R. Smith.

Brady—E. U. Hamilton, H. A. Thompson, H. B. Landis.

Henderson—M. Blancae Stitt.

Mount Union—C. E. Kauffman.

Shirley—Emma R. Smith.

Mapleton—Fannie Isenberg, J. F. McClain, I. N. Swope.

The institute was one of the most successful ever held in the county and reflected great credit upon those having it in charge and upon all participating.

J. B. BORING, Sec'y.

THERE IS A RAGE FOR CHEAP GOODS.

The average customer wants

Cheap Shoes,
Cheap Calico,
Cheap Muslin.

The real fact is, the price paid for a cheap article is to the purchaser in reality, a high price. Every dealer who acts conscientiously will urge his customers to buy

Good Goods Only.

Our aim is to sell good goods to good customers. We believe it pays our customers; we believe it pays ourselves.

Good Goods at Cost.

We are now offering the following goods at cost:

Overcoats,
Wool Underwear,
Blankets,
Gloves,
Yarns,
Prints.

All prints--for 30days ---5c to 6 1-2c.

The Douglass Shoe.
Men's, $2.50 and $3.00.

Reduced Ladies' Cloth:

Delanes,
Cashmeres,
Ginghems.

Just received a full acd complete line of Hats. Latest styles for Spring and Summer.

J. G. GILLAM

PRECIOUS METALS.

Statistics Compiled by the Director of the Mint.

Largest Amount of Coinage in the Government's History.

Edward O. Leech, the Director of the United States Mint, has submitted to Congress a report on the production of the precious metals for the calendar year 1890. The gold product of the United States was 1,588,880 fine ounces (troy), of the value of $32,845,000, an increase of $45,000 over the product of the preceding year. The silver product of American mines approximated 54,500,000 ounces, corresponping at the average price of silver during the year to $57,225,000, and at the coinage value of silver to $70,464,645, against a product of 50,000,000 fine ounces of the commercial value of $46,750,000, and coining value of $64,464,464 in the preceding year, an increase of 4,500,000 fine ounces in the silver product of the United States last year. The silver product of smelters and refineries was 64,920,927 fine ounces.

The total value of the gold deposited at the mints during the calendar year was $56,217,105, of which $31,234,342 was domestic bullion, $4,352,422 foreign gold bullion, $8,857,447 foreign gold coin, $558,386 light weight domestic gold coins, $3,765,364 old jewelry, plate, etc., and $7,449,141 redeposits.

The total amount of silver offered for sale to the Government during the year was 68,130,457 fine ounces, and the amount purchased 37,594,373.75 fine ounces, costing $39,991,840, the average cost being $1.06 a fine ounce.

The coinage executed during the last calendar year was the largest in the history of the mint service, aggregating 124,025,363 pieces of the value of $61,054,882.84, as follows: Gold, $20,467,182; silver dollars, $38,043,004; subsidiary silver coins, $1,159,904; minor coins, $1,384,792. In addition to the coinage, gold and silver bars were manufactured to the value of $38,593,198, of which $29,498,606 was gold and $9,094,592 silver. Gold bars were exchanged for gold coin, principally at the Assay Office in New York, of the value of $23,636,865. There was a marked improvement in the price of silver during the last calendar year, the price reaching the highest point in twelve years. The fluctuations covered a range of 26 per cent. At the beginning of the year silver was quoted at 98 cents a fine ounce. It reached $1.21 on August 19, and closed on December 31 at $1.04 1-2. The average price during the year was: In London, $1.04 3-5; in New York, $1.05. At the lowest price reached during the year the value of the silver contained in the silver dollar was 74.08 cents; at the highest price, 92.06 cents; the average price being 80.9 cents.

The total gold imports were $20,379,[illegible] exports, $24,095,168, a net loss of $3,715,712. The total silver imports aggregated $30,782,531; exports, $26,614,003 a gain of silver of $4,168,528.

The amount of precious metals used in the arts in the United States during the calendar year was: Gold, $18,105,901; silver, $9,231,178. The metallic stock of the United States was, approximately, on January 1, 1891: Gold, $704,597,128; silver, $486,545,076; total, $1,191,142,204.

Owing to the brief time since the close of the last calendar year the statistics of the product of gold and silver in the world for 1890 are not complete. Complete returns, however, have been received from Russia, Australia, South Africa, British India, Venezuela and a few other countries, based upon which the Director estimates, as a mere approximation, that the gold product of the world for the year 1890 was $118,490,000, a falling off of $3,007,000 from 1889; and that the silver product of the world was 130,650,000 fine ounces, an increase of 7,859,375 fine ounces over 1889.

FIGHTING IN CHILI.

Government Troops Suffer Defeat on the Pampa.

On February 15 a battle was fought on the pampa, at Dolores, Chili. The Government was defeated with the loss of about 500 men.

On February 16 Iquique surrendered to the fleet. A riot the same night, caused by an incendiary mob, was quelled by the fleet and the foreign residents. One hundred and seventy-five of the mob were killed and wounded.

On February 17 the opposition party suffered a check on the pampa near Huara.

On February 19 Iquique was surprised by the remnant of the Government troops defeated on the pampa. There was hard fighting from morning till evening in the town, the opposition holding the Intendencia, and firing from the fleet to protect the Intendencia and to cover the landing of the marines. The business part of the town was fired by incendiaries the same evening. Captain Lamblon, of the British ship Warspite, landed, under fire, to arrange an armistice and to take on board any of the remaining women and children from the town.

On the afternoon of the 20th the Government troops were surrendered to the fleet by Colonel Soto, who had fought gallantly. The town is now in possession of the fleet. The women and children are mostly living in the ships in the harbor, all the men remaining at their offices. The hospital is full.

THE SACK OF IQUIQUE.

Two Hundred Women and Children Perish in the Ruins.

Additional advices received from Chili say that the bombardment of Iquique by the insurgents was productive of great loss of life and heavy damage to property. When the rebels entered the city they attacked the stores and houses in six of the principal squares, and completely wrecked them. The buildings had afforded shelter to a large number of women and children; but the insurgents, heedless of the rules governing civilized warfare, pursued their work of destruction, regardless of the frantic endeavors of the helpless occupants to seek a place of safety. It is known that 200 women and children perished in the ruins of the sacked buildings.

The insurgents seized the custom house, and then pillaged all the principal houses in the city. After General Soto, the commander of the Government forces, had surrendered the city, the rebel leaders landed troops from their vessels for the purpose of holding the place, and dispatched [illegible] to the country, with the object [illegible] and engaging the Government

[illegible] boys followed the exam[illegible] and arranged a duel, in [illegible] severely wounded.

FOSTER FOR SECRETARY.

An Ohio Man Gets the United States Treasury Portfolio.

CHARLES FOSTER.

The President has nominated Charles Foster, of Ohio, to be Secretary of the Treasury to succeed William Windom, who died suddenly after speaking at a banquet in New York City. Mr. Foster was elected Governor of Ohio, as the representative of sound money, over General Thomas Ewing, who was the candidate of the Greenbackers.

Charles Foster began life as a clerk in his father's store, in Fostoria, Ohio, and at the age of eighteen was admitted to a partnership in the business. He at once assumed the management of the establishment. Its transactions were even then extensive, but by his push, sagacity and enterprise young Foster developed the firm to a remarkable degree, gained great wealth and won the reputation of a most shrewd and successful merchant. At the present time he is probably the richest man in Northwestern Ohio.

He is a man of many activities and his interests are wide and diversified. He is a manufacturer on a large scale. His railroad holdings are very heavy and he is a director in several important lines in the State of Ohio and beyond its limits. The banking house of Foster & Co. is one of the soundest in the West. Mr. Foster is the President of the Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Company, and his real estate possessions alone are sufficient to make him a very rich man.

He will be sixty-three years old in a few months, having been born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. The town, which is called after the name of his family, was formerly Rome, laid out about 1832, and a rival town, about a mile to the north of it, which was called Risdon. In 1852 the two were consolidated and named Fostoria, in honor of the elder Foster. The newly appointed Secretary of the Treasury was married in 1854 to Annie, daughter of Judge Olmstead, of Fremont, Ohio. The family consists of two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Dr. P. L. Myers, of Fostoria. The other daughter is unmarried.

Mr. Foster is well known in Washington, having been a member of four Congresses, the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth. He has been twice Governor of Ohio. His first election was in 1879 and he was re-elected in 1881.

A UNIQUE ACCIDENT.

A Girl Fatally Injured by the Explosion of a Barrel of Sauerkraut.

A fatal accident occurred near Crawford, N. J., a few days ago, which is probably unprecedented.

A twelve-year-old girl, named Mary Hennecker, was sent to the cellar by her parents to get a dish of sauerkraut for dinner, and when she attempted to raise the lid of the barrel the sauerkraut exploded with great violence. A barrel stave struck the girl in the eye and temple, inflicting injuries from which she cannot recover. It is supposed that the gases accumulated in the barrel until they gathered sufficient force to burst their bonds.

MERRITT L. FERNALD, son of President M. C. Fernald, of the Maine State College, has accepted the place of assistant botanist and herbalist in Harvard College. Though only sixteen years old, he is already known in scientific circles. Within the last two years he has discovered and classified thirty plants hitherto unknown in the flora of Maine.

THE MARKETS.

9 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 50	@	5 50
Milch Cows, com. to good	35 00	@	50 00
Calves, common to prime	2 00	@	7 50
Sheep	5 00	@	5 50
Lambs	3 00	@	7 00
Hogs—Live	3 85	@	4 10
Dressed	4½	@	6
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 00	@	5 35
Patents	5 15	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	1 09⅞
Rye—State	81	@	85
Barley—Two-rowed State	80	@	81
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	—	@	64¼
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	56
Mixed Western	51	@	55
Hay—Fair to Good	45	@	50
Straw—Long Rye	80	@	90
Lard—City Steam	—	@	5.50c
Butter—State Creamery	20	@	26
Dairy, fair to good	17	@	21
West. Im. Creamery	14	@	25
Factory	10	@	23½
Cheese—State Factory	8½	@	11
Skims—Light	9	@	9½
Western	8	@	10½
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	17½

BUFFALO.

Steers—Western	1 75	@	4 50
Sheep—Medium to Good	3 50	@	5 25
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 25	@	5 80
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	3 90	@	3 95
Flour—Winter Patent	4 85	@	4 95
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	1 08	@	1 08½
Corn—No. 2, Yellow	59¼	@	59½
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	52
Barley—No. 2 Canada	—	@	85

BOSTON.

Egg—Near-by	—	@	25
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	12 00	@	13 00
Straw—Good to Prime	17 00	@	18 00
Butter—Firsts	22	@	25

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Dressed weight	4	@	7
Sheep—Live weight	5	@	5½
Lambs	5	@	7
Hogs—Northern	4	@	4¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. family	4 35	@	4 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red, Feb	1 04½	@	1 05
Corn—No. 2 Mixed, Feb	62⅝	@	62⅝
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	53½
Potatoes	90	@	1 10
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	30
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	8

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

66TH DAY.—The Nicaragua Canal bill was taken up as the unfinished business, and Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate in defence of the bill....Mr. Spooner reported favorably a proposed amendment to the Deficiency bill, appropriating $2,500,000 to reimburse the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia and South Carolina and the city of Baltimore for money advanced by them in support of the war of 1812....The conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Senate then adjourned.

67TH DAY.—The credentials of Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, for his new Senatorial term beginning March 4 next were placed on file. ....Mr. Morgan and Mr. Vest had an encounter over the Nicaragua Canal bill.... The Sundry Civil bill were discussed and several amendments were made.

68TH DAY.—Little progress was made with the Sundry Civil bill....The bill to establish a United States Land Court was passed.

69TH DAY.—After eulogies by Messrs. Gorman and Spooner, the Senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of Senator Wilson.

70TH DAY.—The House amendment to the Direct Tax bill was laid on the table for the present....The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed....Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the following: Senate joint resolution authorizing Brigadier-General Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, to accept from the President of the French Republic a diploma conferring the decoration of Officer of the Legion of Honor; Senate bill authorizing brevets for gallant services in Indian campaigns; House bill to pension the widow of Admiral Porter.

71ST DAY.—The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed.... Progress was made on the Indian bill....Mr. Stewart presented papers in support of the claim of William H. Clagett to a seat in the Senate from the State of Idaho for the term beginning March 4 (the seat for which the credentials of Mr. Dubois are already on file), and they were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

72D DAY.—The privilege of the floor was given to Mr. Claggett, claiming to be Senator-elect from Idaho, pending the decision of his claim....The House bill giving a pension of $2500 a year to the widow of Admiral Porter was passed....The House amendment to the Direct Tax bill was agreed to....At 8 P. M. the vote was taken on the passage of the Indian Appropriation bill, and it was passed without a division, and Messrs. Dawes, Plumb, and Call were appointed.

In the House.

64TH DAY.—Mr. Wickham submitted to the House, by authority of the majority of the Coinage Committee, an adverse report on the Senate bill for the free coinage of silver....The Postoffice Appropriation bill was then laid aside with a favorable recommendation, and Mr. Cannon called up the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The House, at 9 o'clock, adjourned, without disposing of the bill.

65TH DAY.—There was no further filibustering by the Democrats and the Deficiency bill was considered....Mr. Wike has proposed a plan to impeach Speaker Reed for falsifying the record of the House.

66TH DAY.—Mr. Boutelle presented the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill. It was adopted....Mr. McComas introduced a bill to establish a system of postal savings depositories as a branch of the Postoffice Department....The Direct Tax bill was passed by a vote of 172 to 101.

67TH DAY.—For the second time in its history the House held two district legislative sessions in the one calendar day. The House, having adjourned at five o'clock, met again at eight o'clock, Mr. Burrows occupying the chair....Mr. Dingley, of Maine, submitted the report of the Silver Pool Investigating Committee....The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dingley, of Maine, in the chair, on the Agricultural Appropriation bill, which was passed.

68TH DAY.—On motion of Mr. Quinn, Senate bill was passed for the relief of the assignees of John Roach....The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was considered....The Shipping bill was debated, and at the evening session the General Deficiency bill was passed.

69TH DAY.—After a fight lasting from five o'clock to midnight the Postal Subsidy bill was passed by a vote of 140 to 120.

70TH DAY.—The House immediately proceeded to vote upon the motion to ask the Senate for a conference on the Postal Subsidy bill. It was agreed to, 113 to 83.... The Speaker appointed Messrs. Farquhar, Dingley and Springer as conferees on the Shipping bill....The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the family of General Sherman, thanking the House for the resolutions adopted in his honor.... Mr. Caswell submitted the conference report on the bill to define and regulate the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and it was adopted....The conference report on the bill establishing a private land-claim court was agreed to....Mr. Thompson reported the following resolution: That Aleck Boarman, Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of the State of Louisiana, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. Pending the consideration of the resolution public business was suspended and the House proceeded to the consideration of resolutions eulogistic of the life, character and public services of the late James Phelan, of Tennessee. The eulogies were unusually touching in their character and there was a deep feeling manifested. At the close of the addresses the House, as a mark of respect, adjourned to 8 o'clock that night....The House met at 8 o'clock and the Copyright bill, with Senate amendments, was presented. Mr. Payson moved to concur with the Senate amendment. Defeated—yeas, sixty-four; nays, 129—this being equivalent to a non-concurrence.

SIX KILLED, FORTY HURT.

Two Cars Thrown Down an Embankment on the Pan Handle Road.

By the giving way of a culvert at Hagerstown, a short distance north of Connorsville, Ind., two cars of the Chicago limited on the Pan Handle Road jumped the track and rolled down an embankment.

Six persons were killed and a score of others were injured.

The killed are: Case, C. B., conductor, Deal, O. F., engineer of maintenance for the Pan Handle road; Needham, George, general attorney for the Pan Handle; Reeves, M. E., of Richmond, Ind., President of the First National Bank. Two others, supposed to be Alfred Smith, of Indianapolis, and John Rennie, of Chicago, were also killed.

Those who were fatally injured were: Boots, J. T., Richmond, Ind., contusion of left side; Grew, Mrs. George H., Richmond, Ind., head crushed. The list of wounded will foot up to forty.

The train was running at the rate of forty miles per hour and the cause of the accident is in doubt. It is now said that a part of the engine broke, throwing the entire train from the track. Those killed and fatally injured were in the ladies' coach.

A Leper Village in Colombia.

A strange community is that of Agua di Dios, the leper village of Colombia, as described by our Consul at Bogota.

Situated at about fourteen hundred feet above the sea level, with a dry, sandy soil and a temperature of eighty-two degrees to eighty-five degress Fahrenheit, this spot has been chosen for the lazaretto by the Government on account of its ancient reputation for the cure of leprosy. Some five hundred and twenty sufferers from this terrible visitation dwell here, and form about one-third of the population; but the most remarkable fact regarding the settlement is that lepers and healthy persons are described as living on terms of perfect intimacy, there being no specific leper quarter, though every house in the village stands apart in a garden.

Mr. Wheeler states that there is no case on record of the disease having been contracted here by contagion. Even where the lepers have married healthy persons, the husband or wife has never been known to take it from the other. On the other hand, the mournful fact is admitted that children born of such unions are generally afflicted.

George Washington's High-Priced Shad

Washington's steward was a man named Fraunces, who liked good living and with whom Washington continually quarrelled about the marketing. One time he bought a shad in February, and as Washington saw it coming into the dining-room he was charmed and asked what fish it was.

"It is a shad," replied the steward. "A very fine shad. It was the only one in the market and I bought it for you."

"But what did you pay for it," said Washington sternly.

"It is a very fine shad," continued the steward, "and it is cooked to a turn."

"But I want to know the price. The price!"

"It cost $3," stammered out Fraunces.

"Take it away," said Washington, as he raised his hand; "take it away. It shall never be said that I set such an example of luxury and extravagance."

And with that he drove the steward out of the room, and the shad was eaten in the servants' kitchen.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

The largest and finest paper and pulp mill in the world is being put up at Madison, Me.

If Dobbins's Electric Soap *is* what so many insist that it is, you *cannot afford* to go without it. Your grocer has it, or can get it, and you can *decide for yourself* very soon. Don't let another Monday pass without trying it.

AMERICAN coal is to be introduced into Brazil.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

Children Tease For It.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure is a boon to children who are attacked with croup or acute congestive colds. Sold by druggists or mailed on receipt of 50 cts. Address A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Convenience of Solid Trains.

The Erie is the only railway running solid trains over its own tracks between New York and Chicago. No change of cars for any class of passengers. Rates lower than via. any other first-class line.

Money invested in choice one hundred dollar building lots in suburbs of Kansas City will pay from five hundred to one thousand per cent. the next few years under our plan. $25 cash and $5 per month without interest controls a desirable lot. Particulars on application. J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Guaranteed five year eight per cent. First Mortgages on Kansas City property, interest payable every six months; principal and interest collected when due and remitted without expense to lender. For sale by J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Write for particulars

Do You Ever Speculate?

Any person sending us their name and address will receive information that will lead to a fortune. Benj. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Kansas City, Mo.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure. Harmless in effect, quick and positive in action. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1 per bottle. Adeler & Co., 522 Wyandotte st., Kansas City, Mo

Timber, Mineral, Farm Lands and Ranches in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, bought and sold. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Oklahoma Guide Book and Map sent any where on receipt of 50 cts. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Care, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

☞ Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

A GRAIN of musk will scent a room for twenty years.

Beecham's Pills cure Bilious and Nervous ills.

There's a good deal of guarantee business in the store keeping of to-day. It's too excessive. Or too reluctant. Half the time it means nothing. Words—*only words.* This offer to refund the money, or to pay a reward, is made under the hope that you won't want your money back, and that you won't claim the reward. Of course.

So, whoever is honest in making it, and works—not on his own reputation alone, but through the local dealer whom you know, must have something he has faith in back of the guarantee. The business wouldn't stand a year without it.

What is lacking is confidence. Back of that, what is lacking is that clear honesty which is above the "average practice."

Dr. Pierce's medicines are *guaranteed* to accomplish what they are intended to do, and their makers give the money back if the result isn't apparent.

Doesn't it strike you that a medicine which the makers have so much confidence in, is the medicine for you?

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN

For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand, act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

For Congestions, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, more thorough and repeated applications are necessary.

All Internal Pains, Diarrhœa, Colic, Spasms, Nausea, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists

MOTHERS are your children fretful and uneasy at night? Do they start in their sleep as if frightened? Are they troubled with an intense itching at the lower end of the bowels? Then they are being tormented with *Pinworms.* KONEENE will cure them. Try it and be convinced. KONEENE is a purely vegetable compound, absolutely safe and a sure cure. Get it of your druggist, or send 50c. by registered letter or P. O. money order and receive a box by mail. Address KONEENE REMEDY CO., South Bend, Ind., U. S. A.

"GREEN MOUNTAIN" GRAPE.

None so early; none more delicious. Vine a healthy strong grower and an early and profuse bearer. For a circular giving further information address **Stephen Hoyt's Sons,** New Canaan, Ct.

ABANDON TRUSSES. Rupture radically cured. Drs. Harding & Pixley, 62 W. 22d St., N.Y.

How Is Your Appetite.

If it is not good you need a tonic. Hunger is a sauce that gives your food a flesh-making and strengthening power. S. S. S. is famous for its health giving and building up qualities. It is the best of all tonics.

S. S. S. aids digestion makes you enjoy what you eat and cures you of dyspepsia.

Gained 44 Pounds.

Mr. James J. McCalley, of Monet, Mo., says he had dyspepsia for eight years, which made him a wreck, sick and suffering during the whole time. After trying all the remedies, including all the doctors in reach, he discarded everything and took Swift's Specific. He increased from 114 to 158 pounds and was soon a sound and healthy man.

TREATISE ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES MAILED FREE.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

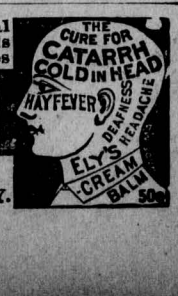
CATARRH

—ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures

Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head.

Apply into the Nostrils.——It is Quickly Absorbed.

50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.



THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

FOUR of the miners who were caught by the rush of water and imprisoned in the Jeanesville (Penn.) mine were found alive after being buried for nineteen days.

CHIEF ENGINEER GEORGE H. WHITE, United States Navy, died in Philadelphia a few days ago. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and about fifty-eight years old, and during a period of over thirty years was in almost continuous active service.

GENERAL ROBERT MCALLISTER, commander of the Eleventh New Jersey Regiment, died recently at his home in Belvidere, N. J.

FRANK GABEL, who was recently re-elected Tax Collector of Texas (Penn.) township, has disappeared, leaving a balance of $22,000 owing to the county. He left a letter saying he intended to go away, and, like his father before him, put an end to his life.

GOVERNOR PATTISON, of Pennsylvania, has approved the concurrent resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to revise the mining laws of the bituminous and semi-bituminous coal regions.

HARRY MARSH, convicted of the murder of Clara Jones, whom he killed with a coupling-pin, afterwards cutting her throat from ear to ear, was hanged a few days ago at Ebensburg, Penn. He killed the girl because she refused to marry him.

TRAVEL was greatly delayed on the railroads of New York by overflows caused by ice-gorges in the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers.

THE trial trip of the United States ship Bennington, off New London, Conn., was a failure.

ANNA DICKINSON, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., the once favorite lecturer and female abolitionist, is now an inmate of the Danville Asylum. She was taken to that institution by Dr. Hileman, her family physician. For six months it has been plain to Miss Dickinson's friends that she was losing her mind.

THE inhabitants of Johnsonburg, Penn., are fleeing from the town, four deaths from smallpox having occurred.

THE ice jam in the Hudson River seriously obstructed travel on the New York Central Railroad.

AN explosion of gas took place at the Pottstown (Penn.) Iron Company's steel works. Several tons of hot metal floated from the converter in which it is kept before it is turned into the moulds and fell in a shower over the men, painfully burning some fifteen of them. George Townlier and Charles Rutter were fatally burned.

South and West.

A. M. OSBORNE, of the *Sunday World*, was shot dead at Columbus, Ohio, and Mr. Hughes, late steward of the Imbecile Asylum, was also instantly killed in a street affray.

MUCH damage has been done by the floods in Illinois and Ohio and on the Pacific Slope.

A FIRE in Armourdale, Mo., destroyed the cooperage establishment of J. R. Kelly & Bro., the Armourdale elevator, owned by J. P. Campbell & Co.; forty freight cars and about 100,000 bushels of grain, entailing a total loss of $150,000.

A TORNADO passed over Jeffersonville and Utica, in Indiana, destroying scores of houses.

GENERAL ASA STONE died at Winchester, Ind., aged seventy-three. He was very prominent in the military annals of Indiana, and for five years during the Civil War was Quartermaster-General of the State.

THE five story block in Minneapolis, Minn., owned by Sol Smith Russell, the actor, and occupied by the Clare Speaker Company, paints and oils, and J. M. Roberts's four story block, occupied by H. B. Gardener, hardware, were burned. Mr. Russell's loss is $87,000. Total loss $200,000.

THREE assassinations in six weeks is the record at Leon Junction, Texas.

WHILE three men were returning from work on a hand-car at Santa Cruz, Cal., the car jumped the track and passed over their bodies, killing them instantly.

NEARLY every building in Yuma, Arizona, has been destroyed by flood.

GEORGE BACHMANN, a wealthy German, hanged himself in Chicago, Ill., because his bride of three days, a beautiful Polish girl, had deserted him.

Washington.

THE triennial council of women was opened in Washington, and various reforms were dissussed.

THE United States Senate in secret session confirmed the nomination of Charles Foster, of Ohio, to be Secretary of the Treasury, by a unanimous vote.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY SPAULDING has made a ruling that a parcel containing Professor Koch's lymph is properly subject to duty at the rate of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

TEMPERANCE was discussed at the Woman's Triennial Council at Washington.

WOMAN suffrage was discussed at the Women's Triennial Council in Washington, after which the assemblage adjourned.

THE President has approved the act fixing the salaries of Judges of United States District Courts at $5000 per annum.

THERE is to be another Arctic expedition. It will be led by an officer of the Navy, although not under the patronage of the Government. Civil Engineer R. E. Peary will undertake the task of going as far north as possible. He has selected a few men who are to accompany him on the expedition.

THE President made the following nominations: John A. Anderson, of Kansas, to be United States Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, Egypt; Truxton Beale, of California, Minister Resident and Consul-General to Persia.

THE Woman's National Suffrage Association met in Washington.

THE President vetoed the bill providing that the record and pension division of the War Department shall hereafter be known as the Record and Pension Office of the War Department, and that the President shall be authorized to appoint the officer now in charge of the division a Colonel in the Army and chief of the office.

FUNERAL services over the remains of the late Senator E. H. Wilson, of Maryland, were held at the Hamilton House, Washington, and were attended by the immediate family, the Senator's late associates in the Senate, the Congressional committees and a few intimate friends. The remains were then taken to Baltimore for interment.

THE President tranmitted to the Senate copies of papers relating to reciprocity arrangements between the United States and Brazil.

THE President sent to the Senate the nomination of Senator Henry W. Blair, of New Hampshire, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China.

SECRETARY FOSTER attended his first Cabinet meeting. At the request of the President he decided to remain in the city until after the adjournment of Congress. He said that he anticipated making very few changes in the Treasury Department.

Foreign.

JAUREQUI, the notorious Mexican bandit chief, and his band of six men, who for months terrorized the State of Jalisco, were surrounded and slain by soldiers after a bloody battle.

THE Brazilian Assembly has adopted the proposed Constitution.

THE election for members of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies passed off quietly, and the result shows that the Government has gained several seats. Four Opposition newspapers have been suppressed.

A BODY of Italian friendlies, under Captain Pinelli, in revenge for a raid on the Italian frontier, surprised and attacked 600 Soudanese natives near Buri, and routed them in two battles, killing 200, including the leading Chiefs.

MRS. ROSE WALKER, 105 years old, was burned to death at St. John, New Brunswick, by her bedclothes catching fire while she was smoking.

Two clergymen were devoured by wolves while sleighing near Tmesvar, Russia, and two night watchmen of that town were also eaten by wolves.

PRIER, WOLLIN & Co., lumber merchants of London, England, have failed with liabilities of $2,000,000.

THE British forces, under the command of Major Smyth, have captured the stockades of the Tsawbwa of Wuntho, in Upper Burmah, killing twenty-seven of the defenders. The Tsawbwa's palace was set on fire, looted and finally destroyed. The British loss was thirteen killed or wounded. The Tsawbwa escaped.

GENERAL DA FONSECA, who was chosen Provisional President of Brazil at the time of the overthrow of the empire, has been formally elected President of the Republic.

THE King has accepted the resignation of the Norwegian Cabinet, and has asked Mr. Berners, the mover of the resolution which overthrew the Ministry, to form a cabinet.

THE French artists will not be represented at the Berlin Exhibition; the Cologne *Gazette* demands satisfaction from France for its treatment of Empress Frederick.

QUEEN VICTORIA christened two war vessels, the Royal Arthur and the Royal Sovereign, which were launched at Portsmouth, England.

GENERAL DA FONSECA took the oath of office as President of the United States of Brazil.

THE Portuguese Government has signed a provisional contract with a syndicate of bankers for a loan of $50,000,000, guaranteed by a tobacco monopoly for thirty-five years, for the consolidation of the floating debt.

EMPRESS FREDERICK, of Germany, reached London from Paris; precautions had been taken to prevent trouble at her departure from Paris, but no hostile demonstration was made.

THE Roumanian Ministry has resigned.

THERE is a deadlock in Hawaii between Queen Lilliuakalani and her Cabinet, who have refused to resign at her request. As a consequence she has not yet named her successor, Princess Kaiulani.

THE Peiravaca pine forest, near Mentone, France, is on fire. An Alpine battalion made unsuccessful attempts to extinguish the flames. A sergeant and two privates belonging to the battalion were suffocated.

SENATOR GEORGE HEARST.

The California Millionaire Dies After a Lingering Illness.

Senator Hearst's long illness came to an end with his death at 9:10 on a recent night in Washington City. For many weeks it has been apparent that a fatal termination was inevitable, and the wife and son of the California Senator have been with him constantly.

His illness has greatly puzzled his physicians, having been attributed to cancer of the stomach and cancer of the colon, but it is agreed that the immediate cause of death was uræmic poisoning. He was taken ill in Chicago during last August while on his way East from California to attend Congress. Though able to be removed to Washington, he has taken no part in the sessions of the Senate, having been confined to his house ever since his arrival.

George Hearst was born in Franklin County, Missouri, on September 3, 1820. His father had gone to that State from North Carolina in 1819. The son received only such a limited education as the common schools afforded in that day. He worked on his father's farm until 1850, when he caught the gold fever and went to California.

For several years he was a miner and prospector, and subsequently, by location and purchase, he became the owner of valuable mining interests and a large employer, having at one time as many as 3000 men at work in his mines alone and operating quartz mills that crushed 1000 tons of ore per day.

The increase of his wealth was steady and rapid, and for some years past his income has been something like $1000 a day. He had been for a long time chief partner in the extensive mining firm of Hearst, Higgins, Lewis & Co. He owned about 40,000 acres of land in San Luis, Obispo County, Cal.; a ranch of 160,000 acres of grazing land in old Mexico, stocked with a very large herd of cattle and a fine stable of thoroughbred horses. He was also interested in a large tract of land near Vera Cruz, and in railroad building in Mexico. His fortune at the time of his death was estimated at $20,000,000.

Mr. Hearst's political career began with his election as a Democrat to the California Legislature in 1865. In 1882 he was a candidate for Governor in the convention which met at San Jose. General Stoneman beat him for the nomination.

In 1885 the Democrats, who were then in a minority in the Legislature, gave him their unanimous vote for United States Senator, and on March 23, 1886, the Governor appointed him to fill the vacancy in that body, occasioned by the death of Senator John F. Miller. His term of service lasted only a few months, but he was subsequently elected to succeed Abram P. Williams and took his seat March 4, 1884.

AN INHUMAN MOTHER.

Mrs. Dawson Murders Her Two Little Children.

Mrs. Sallie Dawson, wife of Joseph Dawson, a farmer of Pickens County, S. C., murdered her two children. She choked the baby to death on a bed where it was lying, and going to the spring with an ax attacked the oldest child.

A neighbor who was passing saw the mother striking the child with the axe, ran to the rescue and wrested the bloody weapon from the woman's hands. The child's skull, however, was crushed and it died. Mrs. Dawson has been of unsound mind for some time.

THE bodies of two more victims of the memorable Johnstown (Penn.) flood have been washed from the sand by the recent high waters.

Examples of Long Life.

The recent death of George Bancroft in his seventy-first year, and the continued prominence and activity of Von Moltke in Germany at the age of ninety, and Gladstone in Great Britain at the age of eighty-one, recalls other examples of long life. Lophocles was ninety years old when he was summoned before the board having control of the dramatic performances at Athens on the charge that his intellectual faculties had decayed. His triumphant answer was the reading there and then his just completed and greatest tragedy, "Œdipus at Colonus."

An esteemed contemporary gives the following list of nonogenarians and centenarians: Isecrates, the "old man eloquent," was ninety-six when he wrote his celebrated "Panegyric" oration, and he lived to be over 100. Gorgias, the famous sophist, died at 108. Hieronymus, the historian lived to be 104, without any loss of mental energy. Zenophanes wrote his memorable elegy at ninety-two. Theophrastus composed his "Characters" at ninety-nine. Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse, kept a firm grasp on that city until he died at the age of ninety-five.

Passing to the Romans, we find that Juvenal died at 100; that, according to Pliny, Lucia, the comic actress, acted on the stage when a centenarian, and that M. Valerian Corvus was in full possession of his faculties when he died in his one-hundredth year. Coming to relatively modern times, we note that the pencil fell from the hand of the immortal Titian only when he was smitten by the plague at the age of nearly 100; and that no diminution of Michael Angelo's imaginative capacity was observable at the age of ninety-five.

We might add that similar instances are on record in ancient and modern French and English history; while Whittier and Oliver Wendell Holmes, in America, are already walking close in the steps of George Bancroft.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Are You Ready

For the change of season now so near, when impurities in the blood are liable to manifest themselves in most unexpected ways, reduce your general health, or bring on that tired feeling? Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you an enormous amount of good just now by purifying your blood and building up your system so that you will "tide over" the depressing effects of milder weather. Try it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

EVERY MOTHER

Should Have at in The House.

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love

to take JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves Summer Complaints, Cuts, Bruises like magic.

THINK OF IT.

In use over 40 YEARS in one family.

Dr. I. S. JOHNSON & Co.—It is sixty years since I first learned of your JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT; for *more than forty years* I have used it in my family. I regard it as one of the best and safest family remedies that can be found, used internal or external, in all cases. O. H. INGALLS, Deacon 2nd Baptist Church, Bangor, Me.

Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure. Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 35 cts., by mail, 6 bottles, Express paid, $2. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Bermuda Bottled.

"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of

CONSUMPTION,

Bronchitis, Cough or Severe Cold

I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's but see you get the original SCOTT'S EMULSION."

BAGGY KNEES POSITIVELY REMEDIED. Greely Pant Stretcher. Adopted by students at Harvard, Amherst, and other Colleges, also, by professional and business men everywhere. If not for sale in your town send 25c. to B. J. GREELY, 715 Washington Street, Boston.

HOME STUDY, Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly trught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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ARNO HOTEL, 28th St. and Broadway. Select family hotel; rooms en suite or singly, $1 per day and upward.

ART WORK 60 asst'd beautiful Silk & Satin pcs. enough to cover 500 sq. ins. 50c.; best, 25c. LEMARIE'S SILK MILL, Little Ferry N.J.

HIGHEST Cash Price paid for Raw Furs, Hides, Skins, Tallow, by Geo. M. Emmans, Newton, N. J.

BEATTY Pianos (new) $145. Organs $55. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

Rheumatism Sciatica Neuralgia

St. Jacobs Oil Cured by AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

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DON'T DELAY. TAKE

KEMP'S BALSAM

THE BEST COUGH CURE

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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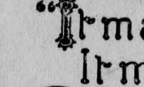
Best Truss Ever Used.

Will hold the worst case with **comfort.** Worn *night* and day. Positively cures rupture. Sent by mail everywhere. Send for descriptive catalogue and testimonials to G. V. House Mfg. Co. 744 Broadway, New York City.

The **universal favor** accorded TILLINGHAST'S PUGET SOUND **Cabbage** Seeds leads me to offer a P. S. GROWN Onion, *the finest Yellow Globe in existence.* To introduce it and show its capabilities I will pay $100 for the best yield obtained from 1 ounce of seed which I will mail for **30 cts.** Catalogue free. Isaac F. Tillinghast, La Plume, Pa.

PROF. LOISETTE'S NEW MEMORY BOOKS.

Criticisms on two recent Memory Systems. Ready about April 1st. Full Tables of Contents forwarded only to those who send stamped directed envelope. Also Prospectus POST FREE of the Loisettian Art of Never Forgetting. Address Prof. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., New York.



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PATENTS E. A. LEHMANN, Washington, D. C. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

"German Syrup"

G. Gloger, Druggist, Watertown, Wis. This is the opinion of a man who keeps a drug store, sells all medicines, comes in direct contact with the patients and their families, and knows better than anyone else how remedies sell, and what true merit they have. He hears of all the failures and successes, and can therefore judge: "I know of no medicine for Coughs, Sore Throat, or Hoarseness that had done such effective work in my family as Boschee's German Syrup. Last winter a lady called at my store, who was suffering from a very severe cold. She could hardly talk, and I told her about German Syrup and that a few doses would give relief; but she had no confidence in patent medicines. I told her to take a bottle, and if the results were not satisfactory I would make no charge for it. A few days after she called and paid for it, saying that she would never be without it in future as a few doses had given her relief." ⑦

Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness,

-VASELINE-

FOR A ONE-DOLLAR BILL sent us by mail we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all of the following articles, carefully packed:

One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline,	10 cts.
One two-ounce bottle of Vaseline Pomade,	15 "
One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream,	15 "
One Cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice,	10 "
One Cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented,	10 "
One Cake of Vaseline Soap, exquisitely scented,	35 "
One two-ounce bottle of White Vaseline,	25 "
	$1.10

Or for postage stamps any single article at the price named. On no account be persuaded to accept from your druggist any Vaseline or preparation there from unless labelled with our name, because you will certainly receive an imitation which has little or no value.

Chesebrough Mfg. Co., 24 State St., N. Y.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC

Is a Positive Cure for

DYSPEPSIA

And all Disorders of the Digestive Organs. It is likewise a corroborative, or strengthening Medicine, and may be taken with great benefit in all cases of Debility. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, $1.00 per bottle. Dr. Schenck's New Book on Lungs Liver and Stomach mailed free. Address, Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia.

"HE DID IT."

"By using the K-WREN Remedies I have cured all the colds in my family, and in the vicinity for miles around, including babies threatened with croup."—E. G. ROBELTS, Vergennes, Vt.

K-WREN Cough Balsam and Troches cure hoarseness in a few minutes, bad coughs and colds over night. Balsam, 50c.; Troches, 10 and 25c. By mail or druggists. M. B. KEEP & CO., 63 E. 13th St., N.Y.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD. Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

Does Your **HEAD-ACHE?** Are You Nervous?

BROMO-SELTZER IS A GUARANTEED CURE

Trial Size 10c at all Druggists or sent by mail prepaid. EMERSON DRUG CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

"It may be true what some men say,
It maun be true what a' men say."

PUBLIC OPINION

endorses Sapolio.—
It is a solid cake of scouring soap...

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For many years SAPOLIO has stood as the finest and best article of this kind in the world. It knows no equal, and, although it costs a trifle more its durability makes it outlast two cakes of cheap makes. It is therefore the cheapest in the end. Any grocer will supply it at a reasonable price.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

25 CTS — 25 CTS

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS **PENNYROYAL PILLS** DIAMOND BRAND

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The **only Safe, Sure,** and *reliable* Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in **Red** and *Gold* metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other kind.** *Refuse Substitutions and Imitations.* All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are **dangerous counterfeits.** At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "**Relief for Ladies,**" *in letter,* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. *Name Paper.* **Sold by all Local Druggists.** CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MONEY IN CHICKENS.

For **25c.** in stamps we send a 100-PAGE BOOK giving the experience of a practical Poultry Raiser—not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents—during 25 years. It teaches how to Detect and Cure Diseases; Feed for Eggs, also for Fattening; which Fowls to Save for Breeding; everything requisite for profitable Poultry raising. **BOOK PUBLISHING CO., 134 Leonard Street, New York.**

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully dorse Big G as the specific for the cert of this disease. G. H. INGRAH Amste

We have many yea given faction D

Smith Valley.

Ladies, beware of the March wind—those who are afraid of having their complexions spoiled.

A. W. Pheasant visited his cousin, Mrs. Joseph Park, who has been ill for some time past with la grippe, on Sunday last.

Messrs. Isaiah Reynolds and Joseph McCulle were out on Monday last prospecting for minerals. They discovered on the farm belonging to Ephraim Dell a mineral of great importance, but are unable to determine yet for certain what it is.

Our singing-school, which has been in progress for some time, under the instruction of Prof. D. R. Giffin, closed on last Tuesday night. Quite a number of visitors were present. Mr. Giffin is an able instructor and we would be glad to have him teach another term here.

Mrs. Maggie Wright visited James Chilcote, who has been ill for some time with la grippe, on Thursday last.

Quite a number of our Sherman girls visited Miss Maud O. Wright's school on last Friday and were well pleased with the manner in which she conducted her school.

John Giffin was circulating among his many friends in this valley last week.

J. S. Pheasant lost a valuable horse on Sunday last.

Levi Wright talks of moving to the Apgar farm in Hare's valley in the near future.

Calvin.

Several of our young folks attended the concert, given by the Bowman's Singing Class, at Bowman's chapel on last Tuesday night. They say they enjoyed themselves very much, and further, that they never heard better singing than they heard at this concert. So much for Bowman's Singing Class and Prof. D. R. Giffin.

The meeting at Otterbein, mentioned in these columns in a previous number, still continues to grow in interest. When we last heard, 14 had presented themselves as seekers of religion. Several have been converted. The Methodists have now fallen into the work and Rev. Adams, of Cassville, is taking a lively interest in assisting Rev. Lipscomb.

In every community you will find some fiendish thievish scoundrel who will not work, but makes his living by stealing, and we are sorry that some one has been practicing this in this vicinity. Of course we don't know whether he or she belongs to our valley or not, but nevertheless such has been done here this winter. W. B. Smith last fall dug his potatoes and buried a part of them in the field. One day last week he was traveling along the road and noticed that the mound where he had his potatoes stored, had fallen in on one side, and on going to examine the cause, found that some one had opened the mound and taken away the contents of that side of the mound. "Doc" says, he thinks about 10 bushels have been taken. He says if who-ever it-may-be will come to him and tell him that he or she needs any more he will gladly give them the remainder and haul to their home, if need be, a half bushel at a time, but he would rather they would come and ask for them than to take them in this manner.

One of J. C. Wright's colts was badly kicked one day last week by another colt while they were standing in the stable.

We are informed that Isaiah Oakman, of Cassville, will remove to John Stever's house in this village in the spring. We will be glad to welcome him to our midst.

A. M. Dell has gone into the fruit tree business.

Considerable excitement prevails among some of the young folks of this vicinity over a noise that has been heard on the mountain back of this place. This is in the region where it was reported a year or two ago that a man had been killed, some one having found a shirt along the side of the mountain, stained with blood. This time they say it is a noise similar to that produced by filing a large circular saw. Now, we don't believe in publishing such stories as this because it has a tendency to produce fear in the minds of some timid souls. Since they tell us the harder the wind blows, the deeper it hollows, we presume that if they will make a close examination they will find two trees so linked together that when the wind blows the surface of one rubs against the other and causes a noise. Go and see, boys.

Washington as a Statesman.

Washington was certainly liberally endowed with the faculty of statemanship. He was a born ruler of men. Self reliant, self possessed, calm, clear-visioned, prudent, and gentle, rich in sensibilities, rigid in logic, equal to every crisis, capable of all absorbing thought and centralization of intellect, he was able to unite, harmonize, and govern men. The wisdom he displayed in organizing the republic, amid bitter opposition, marks him as a statesman. He learned obedience dy things which he suffered in colonial struggles with the French and the Indians, and thus gained the necessary training for the solemn, sacred, and sublime trust committed to his hands and head and heart by a confiding people in the struggle for the independence of the thirteen States of America. As a statesman his life was sworn to duty, given up to truth, consecrated upon the altar of humanity, as tender as he was brave, as gentle as he was strong, with a love of country that pervaded his character with unquenchable purpose, he continued true, unseduced by love of power, and unenfeebled by flattery. As equipoised in success, as invincible amid disaster, he ever held that truth should underlace, engird, and give strength and symmetry to the Government of his beloved America, and that the highest type of diplomatic skill was free from deception in any form. Keen to appreciate scorn, yet inflexible amid the tempest of opposition and invective which confronted him. His farewell address was his vindication against attack, which will stand for all time and ranks to-day as a political classic. Through the mists of years, reverent eyes still gaze upon the brave man, whom Lord Byron declares to have been among "warriors, statesmen, and patriots—the first, the last, the best, the Cincinnatus of the West."—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BELVERNON, Pa., Nov. 27, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

Gents—I would like to make known to those who are almost persuaded to use Kendall's Spavin Cure the fact that I think it is a most excellent Liniment. I have used it on a Blood Spavin. The horse went on three legs for three years when I commenced to use your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I used ten bottles on the horse and have worked him for three years since and has not been lame.

Yours truly, WM. A. CURL.

GERMANTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1889.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

Gents: 'In praise of Kendall's Spavin Cure I will say, that a year ago I had a valuable young horse become very lame, hock enlarged and swollen. The horsemen about here (we have no Veterinary Surgeon here) pronounced his lameness Blood Spavin or Thoroughpin, they all told me there was **no cure for it**, he became about useless, and I considered him almost worthless. A friend told me of the merits of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, so I bought a bottle, and I could see very plainly great improvements immediately from its use, and before the bottle was used up I was satisfied that it was doing him a great deal of good. I bought a second bottle, and before it was used up my horse was **cured** and has been in the team doing heavy work all the season since last April, showing no more signs of it. I consider your Kendall's Spavin Cure a valuable medicine, and it should be in every stable in the land. Respectfully yours,

EUGENE DEWITT.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. **DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.**

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MUNN & CO
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
AGENCY for
PATENTS

A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, *sent free.* Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

We now have in stock a complete line of

Hardware:
Nails,
Picks,
Shovels,
Forks,
Hatchets,
Axes,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
Brushes,
Rope,
Bed Cords,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Etc., Etc.

Gum Shoes.

We have a surplus stock of Ladies' Gum Shoes of the following sizes that we will sell at 33c. per pair:

10	11	13
6	6½	7

Salt.

We have just received a car load of Salt. 190-lb. Ground Alum, 140lb. Grain Bags, 140-lb. Burlap, 56 lb. Sacks, 28-lb. Sack, s, all at bottom figures.

Queensware.

Just received a new lot of Imported Queensware. Also, a fine lot of Glassware.

Fish.

We have a lot of fine Lake Fish, in kits, quarters and half-barrels.

Gum Boots.

We have just received the fourth lot of Gum Boots and Shoes. Also, a fine line of Leather Goods.

Odds and Ends.

We still have a lot of Odds and Ends in Queensware, Glassware, Clothing, Blankets and Woolen Goods. In fact, we have a lot of Odds and Ends in most any kind of goods you may mention that must be sold at some price.

I don't think it necessary to mention them all. Come and see us; bring your

Marketing

along, and you will always find our prices on goods at the bottom, and highest market price paid for marketing.

Respectfully,

A. B. GILLAM,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

F. H. Harrison. D. F. Harrison.

F. H. Harrison & Son

DEALERS IN

Stoves and Tinware,

Mount Union, Penn'a.

Roofing and Spouting a Specialty

The road between Mapleton and Mount Union being now open, our facilities for doing work in the former place are better than heretofore. Prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed.

Send us your orders. Estimates on Roofing and Sprouting, cheerfully furnished.

New Shoe Store.

Having opened a new Shoe Store in

Hazlett's Block,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa., I respectfully ask a share of patronage.

You will find a complete asortment of

BOOTS and SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS and RUBBER GOODS, ETC., ETC.,

To suit everybody from the infant to the oldest citizen, and the prices are as low as can be had anywhere. The room is well lighted, attractive, and goods show to advantage. No trouble to show goods, and all are welcome to inspect them.

Goods sold for cash giving the customer the advantage of the extra per cent, usually added for delinquents.

GEO. W. YOCUM.

Fall & Winter Millinery

I have now a large and full line of Fall and Winter Milliuery, Dry Goods, Notions and Furnishing Goods for Ladies.

Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Silks, Satins, Laces, Ribbons, Underwear and Hosiery for Ladies and Children.

Prices As Low As the Lowest!

Ladies, come and see my Goods.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

PURITY and CLEANLINESS

Are Two Things Everybody Desires in Their Groceries and Spices.

I keep a large stock of Groceries and Spices, all of which will be found clean and pure. It isn't necessary to enumerate them, but you will find what you want in this line at my store.

Oysters by the st w or quart.

Canned Goods, Dried Fruit ad Green Apples.

Petit's American Cough Cure, Mother Hubbard's Cough Cnre, Dr. Hand's Croup and Cough Syrup, and Cough Drops always in stock.

WM. LOVE,

Mapleton Depot, - Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	LEAVE WESTWARD. Way Passenger.	LEAVE WESTWARD. Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Mail.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Harrisburg Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 10	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	10 05
	8 33	4 28	Marysville	11 22	6 39	9 47
3 38	8 54	4 45	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	9 30
4 00	9 26	5 12	Newport	10 44	5 50	900
	9 52	5 34	Thompsout'n	10 25	5 26	8 37
4 34	10 13	5 52	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	8 17
4 39	10 20	5 58	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	8 12
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	7 45
	10 55	6 31	Granville	9 36	4 29	7 36
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	7 20
5 40	11 39	7 09	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	7 00
5 46	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	6 54
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	6 47
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	6 41
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	6 30
6 25	12 31	7 55	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	8 03	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	8 09	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	8 35	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	SOUTH Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	NORTH Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas.	4 30	10 25
		Bedford		
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 7.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 9
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	L9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50, a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

FOUR TRIAL NUMBERS

with great premium offers on receipt of 10 CENTS, and addresses of 10 MARRIED LADIES. Only 50 cents a year. Best monthly in the world for the price. Address WOMAN'S WORK. ATHENS, GEORGIA.

NOTICE.—Application will be made at the present session of the General Assembly for the passage of An Act to reimburse the estate of George Kyler, deceased, for damages done to property of said George Kyler, by troops camped thereupon in the year 1863. A. C. FISHER,
Feb. 18, '91. Attorney for Heirs.